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Descriptive.

From the Mercantile Journal.

LECTURES ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. Oscanyan delivered his concluding lecture on this subject, on the 8th inst. It was an interesting one; on the government and political institutions of Turkey; the political changes which had lately been effected in that country, and a sketch of the appearance and character of the present Sultan.

Mr. Oscanyan said that the Turkish Government was not so purely despotic as was generally supposed elsewhere. It was an error to suppose that the Sultan's will was the supreme law of the land. The Sultan was supposed to hold his power from divine authority—and therefore was bound to act according to the dictates of justice—and although he possessed the power to destroy the Janizaries, who were cruel and oppressive, he could not take the property of the meanest of his subjects, even if it was required for the public good. The right of property was always respected among the Osmanlis.

In Turkey, there are no titles, excepting among the royal family, the members of which are much reverenced by the Osmanlis—and notwithstanding the many revolutions and rebellions in Turkey, no attempt has ever been made to seat an individual on the throne, who was not a member of the royal family. When a monarch dies—if he has no son of age, he is succeeded by his brother, or by his brother's son, if of age. It has been long the custom in Turkey to confine the Princes—and thus prevent them mingling with the people. A large Kiosk is built in the centre of the palace enclosure, on an elevated spot, where the Princes passed their lives in solitary grandeur—surrounded by gloomy walls and guarded by soldiers. This barbarous practice, however, has been abolished by the present Sultan; and the Princes now ride about the streets, and mingle with the people—and the Kiosk which was wont to serve as a royal prison, is untenanted.

On the death of a king, the Vizier or High Priest proceeds to the prison, and announces who is to be his successor—he brings him forth with great ceremony and places him on the throne. He afterwards accompanies him to a village without the walls, where is a Mosque, where is deposited the sword of Mahomet the Second. The sword is girded on, which completes the ceremony of the inauguration.

The administration of the Government is divided into two parts, the central and provincial. The central government is composed of two bodies—one of which, the cabinet, consists of ten individuals including the Sultan, who is the head of this Council—but who, until since the accession of the present Sultan to the throne, was never present at the deliberations—but transacted all his business with that branch of the Government, in writing. The Grand Vizier, or first officer of State, assumed all the duties which ordinarily devolve on the monarch. The Divan is another branch of the government, consisting also of ten members—of which the Grand Vizier is President. The assembly meets twice every week, and deliberates on matters of national importance. This assembly is also called the Porte, or the Sublime Porte, a name applied to the apartment in which the sessions of the Divan are held.

The Provincial Government is divided into 32 districts, called Pachaliks, and are governed by Pachas, who exercise arbitrary authority in their separate governments, and in many instances have exercised much tyranny and cruelty over the people. But the firmness and energy of the present Sultan has checked the system of corruption and abuse, which threatened ruin to the country—and reform is introduced based on freedom and justice.

Among the beneficial changes which have been produced by the present Sultan, is the subjugation of the Ullemas, or Doctors—who are connected with the Priesthood, and who exercised a powerful influence over the people—were always opposed to reform—and highly detrimental to the public interest. They were closely allied with and supported by the Janizaries—and could not be subdued until that powerful military force was extirpated. Mr. O. described the manner in which Sultan Mahmoud effected this important and necessary act—by surrounding them in their barracks, and playing upon them with artillery loaded with chain-shot—twenty thousand of these mutinous, ferocious and oppressive troops were killed. He thus demolished the outworks of ignorance and intolerance—and organized his cabinet on the European system—took the chair once occupied by the Grand Vizier—consulted directly with his Councillors, and discussed with them important political questions. He disposed of the immense amount of lands belonging to the Mosques, and appropriated the proceeds to purposes of education and improvement—and introduced steam navigation into the Bosphorus. Steamboats now run from Constantinople to Smyrna, Odessa, Marseilles, Greece, &c.

The Sultan has also introduced a great improvement into the mode of collecting the revenue. The revenue is raised by direct taxation—and the Collectorship was, until recently, sold to the highest bidder, who was generally the Pacha—who thus possessed additional means of robbing and oppressing the people. But the Sultan has established a law that the Pachas shall receive for their services a regular salary from the national treasury—that they shall no longer possess the power of inflicting the punishment of death without communicating with, and obtaining the permission of the Sultan—and that these taxes shall hereafter be collected by the municipal officers of each town.

These are some of the changes which the present Sultan has effected—and it is evident, that having been brought up within the walls of the royal prison, and having had no opportunity to become acquainted with mankind until after he was seated on the throne, to effect such a quiet, moral revolution, is a conclusive proof that Mahmoud is not an ordinary character. His actions have been distinguished by purity of motive; by energy of purpose; by strong attachment to his people, and a desire to benefit their condition, and root out the remnant of barbarism, however much it may tend to reduce his power, or that of his successors.

Mahmoud is now about fifty-five years of age—although such is his habitual attention to his toilette that he appears not older than forty or forty-five—his height is about five feet nine inches—his figure symmetrical, and rather robust—his complexion is dark, through habitual exposure to the sun—his countenance is noble and expressive—his mein is dignified—and his *tout ensemble* is highly prepossessing—in his affairs of business he is prompt, indefatigable, energetic, and decided. In his manners he is kind and affable—in his feelings he is liberal, being remarkably free from prejudice. He is a warm friend—a gentle master to his domestics—and exceedingly attached to his children: he having two sons now living, and one daughter. He is temperate in his habits—usually rises early in the morning—and partakes of only two meals a day, in conformity to the custom of the country. During his dinner, which he eats by himself, a bottle of wine is placed near him, of which, however, he partakes but sparingly. Such is the present Sultan of Turkey. He has done much to elevate the condition of his subjects, and if he has also committed a few faults, it should be recollected that man is fallible, and that the circumstances which have attended his early life, and his reign, are very peculiar—and should serve to palliate, if they cannot justify his errors.

Mr. Oscanyan introduced into his lecture a number of amusing anecdotes, illustrating certain portions of his lecture—and concluded by warmly thanking his audience for their attention and politeness, the remembrance of which he should ever cherish.

Religious.

SWISS MISSION AT GRAND LIGNE, LOWER CANADA.

Boston, January 11, 1839.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to call the attention of yourself and readers to the following interesting letter from Madame Feller, a Swiss Lady, engaged in Missionary efforts for the Female population in Canada. No one, I think, can read it, without experiencing a more than ordinary interest in her present circumstances, and the desirableness of sustaining and encouraging her by the sympathies of fellow Christians. The communication is addressed to a female friend in New York; and I understand that the interest excited there in her behalf, has induced a number of the friends of evangelical truth there, to make liberal contributions for the furtherance of the objects of the Mission with which she is immediately connected.

B.

GRAND LIGNE, 19th November, 1838.

In my late letters, I have said nothing of the political condition of the country, though there had been already vague hints of a new insurrection. We paid very little attention to it: the thing appeared to us impossible, inasmuch as the Canadians were neither better prepared nor more capable than last year. However, this miserable people, abused by their leaders, who, though absent from the country, have not ceased to keep up a fermentation among them, have arisen anew in the districts nearest the frontier. Saturday, the 3rd instant, we observed a great movement in our neighborhood; and in the evening, we learned that the village of Napierville (some miles distant from here) had been taken by the insurgents, and that they had put in prison all the loyal subjects residing there. The next day (Sunday,) the chiefs visited every house, not only upon our Grand Ligne, but upon all the others, for the purpose of compelling the men to join them. A considerable number were unwilling to do it, and yielded only to threats and fear. We were quiet till three o'clock, when a troop of men on horseback came to the house. Their chief, on entering, commanded brother Reilling to follow them, saying at the same time, they had need of men for the war. I plead his cause as a stranger; and, thanks to God! prevailed on them to leave him with us. Afterwards, inquiring for brother Roussy, who was up stairs, they said they had orders to make him prisoner; and in their eagerness, to take him off, they saddled his horse themselves. But at this moment, God gave me strength to speak to this troop, and it pleased him to give efficacy to my words. Several of them began to say to one another, "Let Mr. Roussy alone—don't harm such good people." The most obstinate insisted still upon taking him; but at length, One mightier than they inclined their hearts, and they consented to leave brother Roussy, requiring only that he, as well as brother Reilling, should be prisoners at home. Oh! how have we seen in this the hand of our God! These men, who, in entering our house, had declared themselves our enemies, left us as friends, assuring us that they would do us no harm—that we should be unmolested, and protected from all pillage—which was actually the case; for, during the seven days in which they considered themselves as conquerors of the country, their conduct towards us was honorable. In their need of horses, they laid hands on them wherever they could find them, but did not touch brother Roussy's; and the men who were constantly passing along our road, in pursuit of those who had concealed themselves, repeated to each other that they were not to molest us. All our Canadian friends, having refused to join the rebels, have either been put in prison, or kept themselves concealed in the woods, where several have suffered much from exposure to the very severe weather. Some of them have had their horses and carts taken from them, and I know not if they will be able to recover them. I shall say nothing of the skirmishes that have taken place: the gazettes will give all this better than I can. The poor Canadians, who are no soldiers, and certainly would not have exposed themselves, had they not been deceived by the insane chiefs of this revolt, have been repelled and beaten. All who could have taken to flight, (a considerable number it is said,) have taken refuge in the United States. The number of killed and wounded is not certainly known. The eighth day after the taking of Napierville, the Government troops took possession of it, liberated the prisoners, and put in their place all the insurgents who had not escaped. You may easily conceive, dear sister, something of the desolations that are now the lot of this poor people, who expect that this new rebellion will be punished with extreme rigor. Since the arrival of the troops, a great number of houses have been pillaged and burnt. The terror is general. As for myself, since the commencement of these sad days, I have been borne down under the weight of deep suffering; for, though we have been so wonderfully preserved, I cannot help suffering at the sight of so much mourning, affliction, anguish, and tears. Notwithstanding, I also see occasions of gratitude, for which I would offer to the Lord continual sacrifices of adoration and praise. I have already informed you of the happy changes in our position, brought about by the troubles of last year, but the present events have brought about still greater. As soon as our neighbors heard the defeat of the insurgents, to whom they had joined themselves, either from compulsion or voluntarily, they resorted to us, beseeching us to rescue them from the abyss in which they saw themselves plunged. Women, with whom, till that time, I had had little or no intercourse, came to entreat me with tears, to be a mother to them—to have pity upon them, and use my influence, in order to deliver their husbands and sons; and persons from the most respectable and esteemed families, with whom we have never had an opportunity of exchanging a word, came to ask my advice, and beg us to aid them. In one house, they said to me, "Madam we have been very wicked; we have repulsed and despised you: but now we are obliged, all of us, to resort to you." "It is not to me you should resort," I replied, "but to the Lord Jesus." "We know," they said, "that those who resort to you, do resort to the Lord Jesus."

You perceive, dear friend, what I have felt, and what I still feel, in sharing the trouble and affliction of all those around me. To deliver them all, is my desire. Not knowing the orders the Government had issued, we were much embarrassed in giving advice to all who showed such great confidence in us. I determined, therefore, on going to Napierville, where the Messieurs McGinnis were in session, to receive depositions, and examine the accused. Though the object of my journey was known to but a few, it was generally suspected; and as I passed by, they said, "Madame Feller is going to intercede for us." It was in the name of the Lord that I took this step. He has blessed it, and his holy name be praised. All those respecting whom I was able to testify that they had not followed the insurgent chiefs voluntarily, are secure against punishment. You should have witnessed the scene on my return, in order to be able to form a just idea of it. The house was filled with people. All exclaimed, "What news?" Their joy and gratitude were great. All were consoled. That occasion afforded a fine text, from which to announce the gospel, and direct to Christ; and at that time, we saw at our worship men whom the sight of the word of God had previously caused to fly. The deliverance of these was a great comfort to me. But there are so many others, who, to human view, cannot be delivered, because their guilt is too evident: their position, and that of their families, breaks my heart. I look to the Lord for them, inquiring what can be done for them. Never, my dear friend, was I in more pressing need of your prayers, I have so much before me to do. I would glorify my Lord. I would be faithful; but I see in myself nothing but misery, insufficiency, incapacity; so that I am filled with fear and trembling. Oh! entreat the Lord to accomplish his strength in my weakness, until he send laborers better capable of serving and glorifying him. I understand the advantage and necessity of brother Roussy's journey to New York, for the purpose of continuing the collections, so as to be able to build our house; for that in which we are is as unwholesome as it is inconvenient, for so many persons: it is almost impossible not to have fever in it. It is trying to me to have brother Roussy away at a time when our labor is increasing. The schools require the same time—that of the evening has increased within a few days. I have six new young persons; and around us, how many new doors opened! May the Lord make me wise, to find time to enter them, and carry his gospel with me. I regard brother Reilling's stay at our house as a great favor from God: it is good for us all. I cannot tell you to what degree he is useful to us. I hope brother Roussy will not delay writing to Switzerland, for the purpose of renewing our request for a married pastor, and a schoolmaster. There are places all ready for several of the latter. I am still more convinced, that it is by means of schools that the evangelization of Canada must be commenced. We must, then, call out pious men, who, in conducting souls to Christ, may also be able to instruct them in things needful for this life, so as to prepare them for usefulness in society. If the poor Canadians had not been so ignorant, they never would have suffered themselves to be deceived and abused by those wicked agitators who have plunged them into such deep misery. O my God! hasten the spiritual and temporal elevation of this people!

Wednesday morning, 21st.

My Dear Friend,—I have written amidst so many interruptions, that I have forgotten many things. But brother Roussy will supply them: he will tell you what have been the fruits of these afflictions for our people. Several of them have rejoiced us much by their progress—especially Mrs. Sevegin. I am confident God has permitted all these events, for the glory of his name, and the advancement of his kingdom.

For the Boston Recorder.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.—*NO. III.*

Dear Sir,—By using all my money and borrowing *more*, I have reached Cincinnati. As we western men say, this is a very *smart* city. I like it mighty well, and many of its inhabitants much better. I should like to say much of the Christian courtesy I have witnessed, but this is too common in western society to be spoken of as *new* and *strange*. I have formed a very pleasant acquaintance with many gentlemen in the different professions and of different denominations. As this has been the week of western *jubilee*, I mean anniversaries of various benevolent societies, I have had a good opportunity to see men and things. In some respects these occasions are not done up in the style of New York and Boston in the month of May, but they do great credit to religious enterprise in that new and unutterably interesting portion of our country. In a few years these anniversaries will not suffer in comparison with those in any other city in our country. I found the good Dr. B. with his gigantic mind, and big heart, in full operation, with all the muscular vigor of youth. I heard him say he would like to have another body to go into when the present one is *worn* out. I don't believe the devil or any of his agents on earth would like this arrangement.

I regret to say there were some drawbacks in the scenes of the week, which I cannot pass in silence. The Synod of Cincinnati assembled on Thursday. It was opened by a sermon from Mr. R. which in general told well for the hand and heart of the preacher. This *over*, the body was organised by appointing the usual officers. Of what followed previous to the separation, I will say nothing. I will not be guilty of "speaking evil of the things I understand not," or entering into other men's matters. As you know, the Synod became two bands, called *old* and *new* school, having a number of good brethren who joined neither body. I am not about to give an opinion here as to the right and wrong. But one thing is certain, what has been regarded as *new school*, these brethren are as far from, as the most *sober* New England divine. I mean the extravagancies of Burchard, Foote and others. This ought to be understood. New school at the West is New England *Theology*, and old school is the old doctrine of *imputation, particular atonement, natural ability, &c.* Eastern men who are taking a part in the unhappy controversy in the Presbyterian church, are doing little good, and manifestly putting down at the West, what they are trying to strengthen and build up at home. I am satisfied that New England ministers and private Christians had better "let alone contention before it is meddled with;" and I hope the West and the South will let it alone when they have seen a little more of its blighting influence. The cause of benevolence, personal religion, and in fact every thing belonging to the conversion of the world is suffering from what I must say, a needless alienation. I had the most friendly intercourse with brethren on both sides of the line of division. On both sides there are precious men of God that ought to work together. God grant that ministers and elders may have so much to do, in the Presbyterian church with inquiring sinners, that they shall have no time for *needless* contention.

By the way, Lane seminary keeps on its way, with *able* professors and grand prospects. *Twenty* young men should go from New England to that seminary every year. While in their Theological course they will get *westernized.*

Cincinnati, Ohio. W.

Intelligence.

LETTER FROM RUSSIA.

Many readers of the Recorder will doubtless be gratified to read the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Petersburgh, Russia, whom they had the pleasure of seeing and hearing at our anniversaries two years since. This letter will be followed by another from Mr. Brown, in the next Recorder.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 4, 1838.

REV. SETH BLISS. My Dear Brother,—I have too long delayed writing to your Committee, to thank them in the name of our friends here, for their liberal donations to the funds of the American Tract Society, in aid of our operations in this place. The Most High still vouchsafes to bless our labors, and whether we look to the widest opening for extensive distribution or to the success accompanying individual effort, we have reason to bless God and take courage. It was only last March, our valued coadjutor, Mrs. M. communicated to me the following particulars, respecting a servant in the family in which she lives. He had been a very great drunkard before being taken into their employment as dvorisk or porter, about a year and a half before; and shortly after he entered upon his new engagement, she found him intoxicated; when she remonstrated with him, he confessed his guilt, and said that he had been very often flogged for indulging to excess in the use of spirits, and he found that he was irreclaimable. Upon which she told him he had better give up his situation at once, as, if that were the case, he was quite unfit for it. Afraid of losing his situation, he resolved rather to drop entirely the use of the ensnaring drug, and at the advice of Mrs. M. set himself to learn to read. He applied closely, but after a continual trial, came to her to say, that he must give up, for he was too old to learn. She encouraged him, telling him that she learned to read without any book, but simply from the signboards of the shops; and as for his age, he should say he was too old *not* to read. Thus encouraged, he recommenced his efforts and with better success. She had previously tried various ways of inducing those of the servants who could read, to instruct those who could not; various rewards she had offered until she thought of promising a New Testament and Psalter. This proved effectual, and the expectation of gaining such a reward, led the coachman to lend his aid in the case in question, and very soon the difficulties which were supposed insuperable were overcome; and when the New Testament and Psalter were presented to the coachman, a Psalter was presented to his pupil as an encouragement to persevere. This became the constant companion of its delighted possessor, and a very marked change was soon apparent in his conduct. Sometime after, he came to Mrs. M. and told her that the day before, he had gone with a friend to a coffee house to take tea, and as he now always took tracts with him, he gave one to the lad who attended on them; seeing that it was a religious book the lad entered into conversation with them, from which it appeared that he had been long interested in religion; that he saw much wickedness in the situation he then held, and had often wished to give it up and return to his village in the interior; but said he was prevented doing so, from the recollection of the injunction, "Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he is called," that he thought God must have had some purpose in placing him in that particular situation, and that, therefore, he must not forsake his post; that his master allowed him a small apartment for himself, where he might sit when there were no customers to require his attendance, and he wished his new acquaintance, as he seemed also interested in religion, to come when he had leisure, and they would read these tracts and the Bible together. He now reads very well; and often long after the other servants have retired to rest, is a light to be seen in his little room, and he busily engaged in reading tracts or the holy Scriptures. On one occasion lately, as Mrs. M. was going out to chapel, she opened his door and looked in; she found other two men, belonging apparently to the better sort of peasantry, seated with him at his little table, one at each end. One with a list of passages of Scripture; the other with paper, pen and ink, busily employed while the dvorisk sat betwixt, now asking, "what chapter and verse did you say?" one reading the quotation while the other wrote it fully out to his dictation. It appeared that reading religious books at home, they had met with several references to the Scriptures, but not possessing a copy themselves, they had marked the references from his copy, and come to him to obtain the quotations. It is scarcely possible to give any idea of the indefatigable zeal of this servant of the Lord; and often have her labors of love brought her into interesting conversations with the people whom she sought to benefit. On one occasion, going home from market upon a drosky, a vehicle common in Russia, she asked the driver, Brother, can you read? Oh yes, was the reply. And have you a Bible? Yes. Where is it, then? In my village, mother. Aye, and where is your village? About three hundred versts off in the country. Aye, and is your soul there? The man astonished, turned his head half round to look at her, and asked her what she said. I say, is your soul in the village? The man stared. She said, you told me your Bible was in the village, now I ask you, have you left your soul there also. You know your Bible should always be where your soul is. They engaged in conversation till the man had stopped his horse, and turning full round and facing Mrs. M. said, "Mother, I have been fourteen years in St. Petersburg, and you are the first person who ever told me I had a soul; he drove his horse but very slowly in order that he might learn as much from her as possible, of those things which pertain to eternal life. On another occasion lately, she was standing in the tract depot, making a selection of books, when a young gentleman entered and asked for some book of a trifling description. No, said the Depositary, I have not got that book, but here is one much better, putting into his hand a New Testament. Oh no, said the young man, looking into it, I see it is a Bible, but it is not the right kind. Oh! yes, said the Depositary, it is the right kind, and directed his attention to the attestations prefixed. Well, perhaps it is, said the young man, but I do not need it; hearing this, Mrs. M. who had been busy examining books in another part of the shop, looked up and said, pardon me, young gentleman, but I think you do need it. Oh no, good mother, I assure you I do not. Pardon me, was her reply, but I am sure you do. I do not know you, but you have not got one, and the more I hear you speak, the more convinced am I that you do need it. Oh no, good mother, you are some hawker or broker or something, and only want to get the book sold. Well, said she, call me broker or hawker or what you please, I know the book, and I know you need it very much. No, no, said he laughing, I don't want it; and went away; but after a few minutes returned, and as if conscience had been confirming her declarations, he said, what is the price of the book about which that old woman was speaking so much. Being told, he paid the money at once, and said, give it me; she is right. I rather think I do need it. Oh, that the blessing of the Most High, may carry home to his heart the important truth the volume reveals.

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Yours in the Lord, C. BROWN.

MADAGASCAR.

Persecution of the Native Christians in Madagascar.

We copy the following account of the persecutions in Madagascar, from the South African Commercial Advertiser, of Oct. 10, 1838, published at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, which has been kindly loaned us by a gentleman of this city. The Advertiser states, that "several letters on their way to England, reached this a few days ago, from Mr. Johns, late missionary of the London Missionary Society, in Madagascar, and a few native converts, of that Island," and that they "contain information of the deepest interest to all who care for the sufferings of mankind, and especially to those who desire the conversion of the heathen to Christ." It will be recollected by our readers, that we published an account of the martyrdom of Rafaravavy, in the Watchman of the 13th of April last, which it will be seen by the statements below is a mistake. The following are extracts from the letters above alluded to.—*Ch. Watchman.*

It appears that the name of the first Martyr to the cause of Christ in Madagascar, was Rassalama, and not as was first reported, Rafaravavy. Rafaravavy was marked by the Government to be put to death, but Rassalama spoke so boldly in defence of Christianity that she was fixed upon as the victim to appease the wrath of the Queen. She was most severely flogged for several days successively before she was put to death,—a thing never heard of before in Madagascar. She, however, continued steadfast to the end, and met death with such calmness and tranquillity, that the executioners repeatedly declared that "there was some charm in the religion of the whites, that took away the dread of death." She requested a few moments to commit her soul to God, and, contrary to custom, her request was granted. This shows that even the executioners themselves were somewhat affected.

Soon after the martyrdom of Rassalama, our friends who were accused with her, were valued and sold, all their property confiscated, and their wives and children reduced to slavery. Many of them were treated with great cruelty. They were put to hard labour, and if they could not finish their tasks, were severely flogged. About a month after they were sold, Rafaravavy was informed that the wrath of the Queen had abated since the death of Rassalama, and that her irons might be taken off. This was accordingly done; but she was placed among those reduced to perpetual slavery. After this the Christians began to assemble in the night in the house of Rafaralahy. They state that they found it good for their souls to be there; and that they never before enjoyed so much of the presence of God in his ordinances. "It was," say they, "indeed sweet to our souls, to meet together after a hard day's labour to read the words of eternal life, to converse together on spiritual things, and to unite in prayer and praise."

These refreshing seasons were not long to be enjoyed. A pretended friend was admitted to their little meeting who betrayed them to the Government. Rafaralahy was immediately put in irons, and every thing done to extort from him the names of his companions; but he remained inflexible; saying, "here I am, let the Queen do as she pleases with me; but I will not accuse my friends." After having been in irons for two or three days, he was taken to the place of execution and speared to death. The calmness with which he met death made a deep impression on the minds of the executioners. As he went along with the executioners he spoke to them all the way of Jesus Christ, and how happy he felt "at the thought of seeing, in a few minutes, him who loved him and died for him." At the place of execution a few moments being granted him, at his request, to commit his soul to his Saviour, he offered up a most fervent prayer for his country, and for his persecuted brethren, and commended his soul to Jesus. He then with the most perfect composure laid himself down and was immediately put to death. His friends were allowed to bury his body in the tomb of their ancestors; but the body of Rassalama was devoured by the dogs.

Rafaralahy was about 25 years of age, and of a respectable family. The person who accused him to the government appears to have been the first who had spoken to him of religion.—He was never baptized, and did not take a prominent part in the promotion of Christianity, before the persecution arose. He was a very mild and retiring young man. After the Queen's attempt to suppress Christianity, he obtained a complete copy of the scriptures, and continued to visit the Missionaries once or twice a week, until they left the Capital, but he always appeared very timid. He, however, continued in connection with the Christians, and improved very fast in knowledge. The death of Rassalama made a deep impression on his mind. He is the only friend who is known to have had the courage to follow Rassalama to the place of execution, and he was frequently heard to say that "he wished to die as happy as Rassalama died."

After the death of Rafaralahy the government determined, if possible, to secure all his companions. In order to effect this they seized his widow, flogged her severely for several days in succession, and threatened her with instant death if she refused to give up the names of those who visited her husband. She at length yielded to the torture of her enemies, and the entreaties of her relations, and gave the names of all who had visited her house for the purpose of worshipping God.

Our devoted friends, Paul and Rantomandro, were first apprehended, and orders were actually given by the Queen to put them to death.—But the chief officers delayed the execution until all their companions should be apprehended. Rafaravavy was to be put to death without further trial. She was informed of this, and urged by her friends, she escaped to Vonizongo, where she was concealed by Rafaralahiandrianiny and some others. Soldiers were sent in every direction in search of her and four others, who had escaped at the same time. The chief officer was informed of the place of her concealment and sent eight soldiers in search of her. Two of the soldiers came in the middle of the day to the house of Rafaralahiandrianiny, while the others were left in the field. Adrianinlama, one of our friends, stood at the door as they approached. They demanded of him where Rafaravavy was, for they were told that the owner of that house was concealing her. He replied that he did not know where the master of that house was, at that moment, for he had just gone out; but, that of course, they were at liberty to enter and search the house. They entered, and looked in both rooms; but saw no one. Rafaravavy was then lying on a kind of large shelf, at one end of the house, and heard all the conversation. As the soldiers left the house they said they would return in the evening with their companions.

As soon as they were out of sight Andrianilama took his wife and Rafaravavy, and made his escape. The friends of Rafaralahiandrianiny ran to tell him what had happened, and he soon joined the party. At the very time the soldiers were searching for Rafaravavy, a young man, Andriamanana, arrived in the village from the Capital, having fled for his life. He was one of the twelve senior teachers; and he also joined the Christian friends who were then leaving the village. The eight soldiers, after searching several days in the village in vain, returned to the Capital. The government continued their search for two or three months, but to no purpose; and our friends have continued in that district to this day. Andriamanana is concealed by the first man of the district, who is also a devoted Christian. There are more devoted Christians in the district of Vonizongo than in any part of Madagascar, except the Capital, Rafaralahiandrianiny has been the chief instrument in promoting Christianity there.

These men have fled to the east of the Capital; they hide themselves on the borders of the forest. There are two women wandering about somewhere in the north. One of them has a young child. The husband of the one died, and the husband of the other was reduced to slavery about a year ago. The wife of Rafaralahy is still in irons. She is in great distress of mind for having disclosed to the government the names of her brethren. Our friends think that she is really a pious young woman; and that torture and fear alone forced her to tell what she did. The number of those who are in slavery, bonds, and under suretyship is not exactly known, but it is certainly very great. The Queen proposed to the chief officers to put every one of the Christians to death. "To destroy completely all the roots that no sprout may spring up hereafter." But some of her officers advised her against this, and said that "it is the nature of the religion of the whites; the more you kill, the more people will receive it." I could not ascertain who it was that thus advised her. I think it must have been Rahaniraka and Raombana, two youths who were educated in England; at any rate we may suppose that it originated with them.

Six of the Christians have expressed a strong desire to escape from the Island, as there is now neither peace nor safety for them in their native country unless they renounce the religion of Jesus, and that they declare they cannot do.—They cannot escape without great risk; but measures have been concerted by which, under the blessing of God, it is hoped they will escape to the Mauritius. All the six are eminent and devoted Christians, and it is hoped they may, in the hand of God, prove a great blessing to their countrymen in Mauritius. You will soon hear of the safe arrival of this little party or of their death. Is it not astonishing that amidst all the persecutions some come forward to join the Christians, who never thought of religion before its professors were sought to be put to death?

Some account of the sufferings of the native Christians of Madagascar under persecution, is given above. A letter from Rev. George Champion to the Editor of the Hartford Watchman furnishes the following:—

I have before me a letter from Mr. Johns, Missionary of the London Society, who remains at Mauritius, to watch the progress of things at Madagascar. He states some things that I think may interest your readers.

He says,—Another persecution broke out on Feb. 7th, last, at the capital. One native Christian was put to death. Two others were seized and put in irons, and there have remained ever since; some others eluded the officers, and escaped to their friends. These friends were then suspected, and all were obliged to run away. The two above mentioned are condemned to death, and the sentence is only postponed, till they can find the four others, for whom search has been made.

Mr. Johns arrived at Jamatavy, the eastern port of Madagascar. As soon as his arrival was known in the interior, the Christians sent down two messengers, to bring him letters and requests. One of the messengers was one who was condemned to death by government, in case he could be found. He says, "Imagine my predicament when I saw at my door, our friend Andrianilaina. I had no means of concealing him, for my house was quite exposed. However, I had one friend to whom I could open my heart, and who found him a safe place of concealment till his companions should come down. He and three others were very desirous of leaving their country, though by nature very fond of it, and going to Mauritius. Mr. J. with difficulty, had engaged with the captain of a vessel, for £80, to take them to Mauritius, and the inhabitants of Port Louis, with noble liberality, had subscribed £70 for the object.—Many others he mentions had been obliged to leave their homes, and were dwelling in the forests and desert places.

Then follows a letter from some Malajask converts themselves to Mr. J. dated 28th July, 1838. "And may you live and may God bless you, and all our friends with you; and how are you? for we through the blessing of God, can visit you by a letter, for this letter which we now hold in our hands, will come to your hands, say your friends in Vonizongo. We received the letter you sent us by our mutual friend Kasoamaka, in which you say that your heart desires to see us, and although the road we now travel is indeed difficult, yet it is the road to eternal life. Yes, our dear friend, thanks be to God for giving you strength to declare this way to us, and for giving us an open ear. We can now adopt the language of the Samaritans, John, iv. 42.

Read John vi. 67—69, and Habak. xvii. 18. We read in the Pilgrim's Progress that when Christian saw Apollyon coming to meet him, he began to be afraid, and to hesitate whether to return or to stand his ground; but when he considered that he had no armor for his back, he thought that to turn back to him might give to him greater advantage to pierce him with his darts; therefore he resolved to stand his ground, for, said he, had I no more in my eye than the saving of my life, it would be the best way to stand.

When Christian entered the valley of the shadow of death, he said, "Though it be a gloomy valley, yet it is the way to the celestial city." These words of Christian, and the passages above quoted, express in few words our own views and feelings *on this point.*

And this also we say to you, for you have been the instrument of saving our souls from the second death; therefore we shall tell you our *temporal* circumstances, for we can say as our Saviour said, who is our father and mother, our sisters and brothers, but those who believe in God our Heavenly Father; we therefore tell you what has befallen us here, that you may, if possible, do something to relieve us; we say, if possible, for our Saviour used the word in his prayer to his Father, saying, "if it be possible, let this cup

pass from me." That you may know our wish, read Matt. x. 23; also, 1 Sam. xxvii. 1, 2, and we leave it with you to decide, for you know best whether you can do any thing for us or not. We shall now tell you our situation since you left us; 17 of us were at one time accused to the government. One of that number (Rasolama) was put to death. In about eight months after, were twelve persons accused, and Rafaralahy was put to death. Four who were of the number of the 17 reduced to slavery before, were now again accused. These were immediately sought for, but only two were caught, (those alluded to above,) and these have been in close confinement for five and a half months. Those of the twelve who were not accused before, were only reduced to perpetual slavery. *There are a few coming forward to join us in worshipping God* —say your friends in Vonizongo." Here follow seven signatures, and it is added, "and their families in Vonizongo."

The perpetual slavery is slavery without the power of being redeemed; but blessed be God, they preferred it to the slavery of sin and death, to life with the denial of Christ; not one has been yet heard of who would make any approaches to a recantation.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1839.

☞ In consequence of the length of the *Governor's Address*, (which we suppose our country readers will expect us to publish,) we are obliged to omit several Communications, and Editorial Articles, prepared for this paper.

THE PRESENT YEAR.

We mourn that we are not able to make record of as numerous and powerful revivals of religion as marked the commencement of the past year. Yet we have cheering hopes concerning the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom during the progress of the present year. The country seems rapidly recovering from the recent commercial disasters, and temporal prosperity is pouring increasing means of usefulness into the hands of the friends of Zion. The missionary spirit is taking, we believe, a deeper and stronger hold upon Christians of every name. The glad tidings from the Sandwich Islands will greatly augment it. We anticipate a great increase of the funds of missionary institutions this year. The American Board, sustained by the churches, will go on in its great work, we trust, with a strong hand. We anticipate in answer to the prayers of the saints, the continual droppings of the heavenly dew. We ardently hope for the copious showers also.

Why should not every saint fix his heart upon this being a year of the right hand of the Lord. Let his own growth in every Christian grace awaken his ardent efforts. Let it be his fixed purpose that his influence over others shall be the influence of eminent holiness. Let him leave all the languor and unbelief of the prayers of a former year behind him, and God be his witness this year that, "Behold he prayeth." Let the world's conversion fill his heart. Let him embrace all lands in the fervor of Christian love. Let property be esteemed as, chiefly valuable, in that, by it, the cause of truth can be advanced. Let the glory of God in the best good of men be this year the delightful object of the saints, and our review of the present year, when it shall have elapsed, will be made in mutual congratulations while we exclaim in wonder and love, "what hath God wrought!"

THE SCHOOL BOOK.

Whatever opinions may be entertained by community at large, whatever theories may be adopted by the Board of Education, and whatever statutes may be enacted by the Legislature, there can be but one opinion among the cordial friends of Christianity, as to the true basis of all common school instruction. That basis is the Bible; the whole Bible, the incorruptible emanation of Truth from the bosom of Jehovah. It is the Bible, explained and exemplified by the Teacher, and enforced in its claims, by motives and arguments drawn from its own unfathomed depths of "wisdom and knowledge," that alone will give consistency, firmness, and success to any system of common education.

And, why has this blessed volume been so long excluded from our schools? The Board of Education has not excluded it. The Secretary of that Board has not excluded it. Nor the formal act of any "Powers that be" has excluded it. We well remember the day, when the Bible was the chief reading book of the schools of New England; and we remember too the day, when the first whisperings of infidelity against its use, had swollen to loud clamorings in favor of its exclusion, on the ground that it was *too holy a book to be so familiarly used by children and youth!* Yes! this was the logical arguing of the American disciples of Voltaire, and his colleagues in the mighty effort to "crush the wretch!" And it was an arguing that *prevailed;* for it was attended with all the blustering effrontery characteristic of its origin;—and the churches yielded to the contemptible sophistry, and consented, first, that the Old Testament should be banished, and then that the New Testament should be read but once or twice a day, by some younger class, in place of the morning and evening prayer; and finally, that this too should yield the ground to "Seneca's Morals," or the "American Preceptor." This is believed to be a correct, though of course, a brief history of the rise and progress of the influence which some forty years ago turned the Bible from our school-houses, and commenced the deteriorating process by which our common schools have at length been reduced to a state of nihility. The public has become alarmed, and justly so. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been annually expended in the Commonwealth, to sustain them; and school books without number have been prepared for them; and Lyceums have been called into existence mainly to give them an impulse; and wise men have published their appeals to the community; and orators have declaimed in every place of concourse;—*nothing* has been left undone to create a deepened public interest in their favor, that the wit of man, unaided by the Spirit of God could do; but, all in vain. They languish still; and they will continue to languish, notwithstanding all the appropriations made by the State, and all the efforts of the Board of Education, with our truly excellent and patriotic Governor for its Head, and the able, devoted, and Honorable Secretary for its right Arm. Nothing can save them, but a speedy and frank return to the principles on which they were first established by our fathers. The Holy Bible must become the first and chief reading book in every school; the instructor must open and close his school with fervent prayer to the Author of all wisdom; the grand doctrines of the Gospel must be regularly and clearly taught; and all the clamor against Sectarianism, except in its true definition, must be unheeded; and the glory of God, and the salvation of our children and youth, must form the grand spring of action, with parents, teachers and committees. When this shall be done, our schools will flourish, and never till then. A *few* of our youth may advance in learning, and obtain reputation and influence through the medium of schools established on any principles whatever; but the *mass* will grow up to ignorance and poverty of intellect, unless they are taught early their relations to God and eternity, and made to understand the weighty responsibilities that rest upon them; and this can be done only by the earnest and constant enforcement of the truths of Revelation.

Are the Board of Education prepared to adopt these principles? A question we cannot answer. But another question; *can* they not be prepared to adopt them? And to this, we answer, yes. *How* then shall they be prepared? We answer, let the churches awake to their duty, without regard to any other denominational distinction, than that of the friends and pseudo friends of Christ; let them make the present and prospective condition of our common schools the topic of serious reflection, conversation and prayer; let it be introduced into ministerial Associations, church conferences, and social prayer meetings; let every individual admit his personal responsibilities and act accordingly; and let light be diffused through the periodical press, and from the pulpit; and let every movement be open, and above board, earnest and determined, mild but unflinching. Thus public opinion will ultimately be corrected; and the force of that opinion will be felt in our halls of legislation, in the council chamber of our Board of Education, and on the mind of every teacher of our schools. Infidelity has been in the Ascendant long enough; it has thoroughly tried its power; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, in the energies necessary to give life and influence to any system of education. Let it be dethroned. Let it go back to its own place; and let the religious principles of our fathers, and the first teachers of Christianity resume their former influence, and then the day of redemption for our common schools will have come.

We scarcely know a topic of equal interest with this, at present before the minds of the good people of the Commonwealth. Measures that are proposed, deserve to be canvassed. We are by no means to take it for granted that they are good. With all our confidence in the Board and its Secretary, we cannot regard them as infallible, especially when so many out door influences of more than questionable character are operating upon them. We doubt not that they *mean* to do right; but they are in imminent danger of doing wrong. They are public servants; let their movements be noted and scanned; as faithful men, they will be thankful for every kind suggestion made from any quarter, nor will they fail to profit by it. The object at stake, is one of inconceivable magnitude, involving the interest of present and unborn generations, for time and eternity.

HOME MISSIONS.

Notices from the Home Missionary for January, 1839.

ILLINOIS.

MANCHESTER.—There has been a general awakening and attention to the subject of religion. Some, over 60 years of age have experienced a change of heart, and publicly avowed their faith in Christ. A great change has been produced in the places of public resort; the house of God and the prayer meeting are frequented instead of the grocery. The change is interesting, as it has embraced some heads of families, the leading influential members of the place.

Campbellism.—This doctrine is, "believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, and submit to immersion, and your sins are forgiven." All the blessings of the covenant of grace are inseparably connected with the reception of these terms. The impenitent sinner need be in no trouble on account of his sins; they are all to be washed away in the water; he is to look for the *new birth*, in the "limpid stream."

Missionary Trials.—In one place, the Sabbath School and Bible Class are in a discouraging condition, and even the public services of the Sabbath suspended for weeks, through the prevalence of sickness. In another, all the promised support of the people has failed; persecution has abounded, and sickness has prostrated the whole family of the missionary, and death has taken away two of his children, and the fire has consumed his habitation. In another still, the church has lost, by death, some of its most useful members; and between 20 and 30 of the congregation have been swept away within three months, and the wife of the missionary has been confined to her room more than twelve weeks and most of the time to her bed, with no other nurse than her husband. In the same way, have many others been afflicted.

TENNESSEE.

FAYETTEVILLE.—During the summer, there was increasing attention to the means of grace. In September, the work of God began with power. It was rational, pungent and solemn. About 50 have professed faith in the Son of God. The influence was communicated to other congregations, so that in the region around about 200 have professed religion. "Surely, the Lord hath been kind and gracious."

INDIANA.

PERU.—Congregations not large, but very attentive. Sabbath School, large and interesting; many of its 94 members, one year ago, were in the habit of profaning the holy day, openly in the streets. The missionary, his wife and three children have all suffered severely from the prevailing fever. Sickness very general; no family has escaped. Very few deaths at P., however, compared with other places.

OHIO.

DEFIANCE.—The missionary, W. H. Stowe, writes; "It is more expensive living here than at any place within my knowledge." Sickness has prevailed generally through the region. Scarcely a family has escaped. "I have learned from personal investigation that where the gospel ministry is not maintained, the people in general live and die like the heathen."

Missionaries ought not to go to the West under misapprehensions of the nature and extent of the difficulties they must encounter. None ought to go, who are not willing to submit to great toil and self-denial; none who have not "hearts to be moved by the appeal that comes up from the dying heathen."

AMHERST, and *Vicinity.*—Monthly meetings are established at various stations, and attended regularly by Mr. Eels the missionary, and maintained by the churches when he is not present. Tracts and books are circulated regularly and systematically at these places. 5,000 pages, just received from the American Tract Society, have given a new impulse to these operations.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FAIRMOUNT.—The subjects of the revival last winter are growing in grace, and in the knowledge of holy things. The females of the church have commenced a prayer meeting, and sustained it with considerable interest. The responsibility of the Sabbath School has been assumed with cheerfulness by others, and the pastor relieved.

NEW YORK.

ALLEN.—A small church has been organized here, and 59 have since been added by profession. There have not been less than 90 hopeful conversions. 19 adults and 23 children have been baptized. 93 have been added to the Temperance Society. The congregation is going forward actively, with the work of building a meeting-house. Eight family altars have been newly erected, and evening and morning incense now arises from several others, where it had ceased to burn. A large proportion of the converts are in the prime of life; among them, the rich and the poor, the formerly profane and the Sabbath breaker. The best religious periodicals are now sought and read with avidity, and the cause of benevolence is advancing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Value of the American Home Missionary Society.—Rev. Dr. Baxter, President of the Miami University, writes, "I say it, with as much deliberation and conviction of its truth, as ever I have said any thing in my life, that the real and substantial, and lasting good, both for time and eternity, both to the present and innumerable succeeding generations, which has been done through the instrumentality of the society, is immense; in fact, it exceeds all human calculation. I say also, and I say it calmly and deliberately, that the great and leading principles on which the society was established, and upon which it has thus far been conducted, are such as to command the approbation of every enlightened and impartial man; and these principles will recommend themselves whenever and wherever, they shall have a fair and candid examination."

Home Missionary Results.—A larger portion than usual, of the present No. of the "Home Missionary" is occupied with editorial articles, brief and pungent. We are glad of this. It is a decided improvement of the work. Much as the public are gratified by details of missionary labors, trials, comforts, successes or disappointments, they will be *more* than willing to dispense with a portion of these details, for the gratification found in knowing how the *Secretaries* of the Board are affected by a survey of the whole field, and what are *their* views of the work to be done, of the means to be employed, of the duty of the churches, and of the encouragements that arise, to perseverance.

Of Home Missionary results they say; "It is not to be expected that we can startle and astonish the mind by an array of brilliant or surprising facts. Ours, is eminently a work for faithful perseverance, rather than splendid achievement. It is the patient industry of husbandmen, rather than the campaign of warriors." It should never be forgotten, "that the most beneficial operations of nature, are those which occur so gradually, as scarcely to apprise us of their progress."

Are Home Missions still Needed?—"They are; nay, there is an increasing demand for them, especially in the new States." The East is pouring its thousands into the West. "They are making haste to be rich." "Soon, the teachings of piety, and the restraints of conscience will cease to influence them, and the next generation will be a generation without a Sabbath, without a sanctuary, and almost without a God," if Home Missions be neglected. "The country cannot be evangelized without an effort." "This society must sustain its present missions; it must elevate the standard of missionary effort, and missionary success; it must keep up its high scale of missionary qualifications; it must offer its blessings at every door of every hamlet, until its messengers of salvation shall have gone over all the cities of Israel."

A Question.—How have recent events in the Presbyterian church affected the attachment of the friends of religion to the American Home Missionary Society? "Few, who ever gave this society their countenance, and efficient patronage, have diverted either; and new friends have arisen in all directions, and have come forward with their spontaneous offerings." This is just what any one, acquainted with the history of Zion might have predicted. The injurious assaults, from whatever quarter, made on the church while fulfilling the great command of the Saviour, only serve to impart fresh resolution, vigor, prayer, and effort, to her friends; and the Lord smiles on them proportionably.

Catholic Influence.—In some places at the West, the Catholics already hold the balance of power. This has been seen in the late elections. How long before they will sway the destinies of the nation? A question, which depends, under God, on the decision of the friends of Home Missions.

Receipts of the American Home Missionary Society the last month, $2,432,76, of which, $1,104 are accredited to Massachusetts; and $1,794,89 have been received by the Philadelphia, Geneva and Utica Agencies. But more, much more is needed. May God dispose all hearts to give freely, as they have freely received.

AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity, afforded by the advertisement of this elaborate work, in another column, to solicit for it the attention and patronage of our readers. It does not indeed need our feeble recommendation; nor do we presume to [illegible] of it eulogically, when its merits are already so [illegible]ly established, and extensively known. It is enough to say, that *some* work of this kind is imperatively demanded by the literary portion of the Christian community, as a "Repository" of the results of their investigations of theological subjects; as a medium for the interchange of their opinions; as a bond of union between the widely scattered members of the school of Christ; as a stimulus to an increased amount of literary labor among pastors; and as a source of intellectual improvement during those hours of relaxation from the severer studies of the Theologian. Other reasons might be suggested for the liberal patronage of the work, drawn from the great design of it; but we forbear. And if a periodical of the kind is needed; if *this*, already established, ably conducted hitherto, and both widely and favorably known, meets the reasonable expectations of the public; and if there be a fair prospect, even a moral certainty, that it will continue to maintain its established character, and answer the great ends proposed by it; why should it not be sustained, promptly and efficiently? There are few periodicals, of a Theological character, which after a season have not languished, from some cause, and failed of support; the "Repository" has never languished. It has "held on;" not the "*even*," but the ascending "tenor of its way," till it has reached a high point of eminence, that gives an assurance of its permanency and increasing utility, unless it shall be denied adequate support. Having taken it ourselves from the first, and having always found it a storehouse of rich thought, of thorough investigation, conducted in a highly dignified style, and with a catholic spirit, we should feel a separation from it, somewhat as we should feel a separation from a living friend, whose richly stored mind, and warm heart, and amiable disposition, had worked the way for him into the inner recesses of our soul. Only dire necessity could compel the separation.

Of the present Editor, we need not speak. Should we say any thing, we should be liable to say too much, under the influence of strong personal attachment. But of the contributors to the work, on whose talents, zeal, and piety, it essentially depends for its elevated character, it is sufficient to mention the names of Dr. Woods, and Professor Stuart, and the other Andover Professors, Professor Hitchcock, Professor Smucker, &c. &c. Sustained as it is by the contributions of such men, by the most labored productions of their minds, it cannot disappoint the expectations of any who wish the best concocted aliment for the refreshment of their own intellectual powers.

It is desirable, for the encouragement of the proprietors, and the contributors, and, what is far more important, for the interests of theological learning, and for the welfare of Zion, and the regeneration of the world, that all ministers, and literary men who have consecrated themselves to Christ, should patronize this publication, not only by their own subscription, but by their earnest recommendation of it, to those who are still unacquainted with its existence or merits.

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

We do not know the extent of the circulation of this work, though we know it is widely spread through the churches. We regard it as the grand agent of keeping alive the interest of the American churches in the cause of Foreign Missions, and therefore we consider its extensive circulation as of the highest importance. Many of the members of our churches are content with not seeing it at all, or merely with such an occasional glance at a number, as is afforded by the circulation of the two copies sent to the Gentlemen and Ladies' Association of the parish. These are morsels few and far between. We wish them the whole loaf.

We should not know what to make of that disciple, who could expose his mind and heart to the moral power of the Missionary Herald for a twelvemonth, and not be an efficient and self-denying friend of foreign missions—yes, a disciple of wider views, and an higher tone of Christian piety. We think every chord that moral appeals could reach in his heart, would in turn be struck, and that too, not in the way of direct address so much, as by placing before the mind those amazingly interesting facts which the Herald gathers from all the regions of paganism. These facts respect the deep degradation and miseries of men, and, to rouse our gratitude and stimulate our efforts, facts respecting the noble triumph of faith and practice in the herald of the cross, and of divine truth over the darkness of benighted lands.

We love the Herald too, as introducing us to the interior of pagan and other evangelical countries; bringing before us fireside scenes, domestic life, customs, manners, soil, productions, &c. By it we enter regions where no other book can carry us, and collect facts which can be furnished from no other quarter. Our belief is, that by no other agency has there been diffused in this country, so much valuable knowledge concerning every thing interesting in relation to many important kingdoms of the world. We think the man who should collect from the *thirty-four* volumes of the Herald, the intelligence they contain concerning the natural and moral condition of those kingdoms, would produe a volume of great value, and whose worth would be well appreciated by all intelligent men.

Moreover the Herald grows more interesting every year. It begins now to hand us over the record of the happy results of the long and painful labors of our Missionary brethren. Years since, we read the Herald, but saw then the ground but just cleared—the trenches dry—the first foundation laid. Now we are beginning to see the superstructure. Long suffering toil is beginning to be gloriously requited. Prayer long denied, or for the time answered otherwise, now returns its showers of blessings. They who scattered the seed and watered it with tears and longed for its increase, but saw it not, now fill their arms with the sheaves and shout for joy over the ample harvest. The Herald spreads such repasts as these before us.

We anticipate much pleasure in the perusal of this valuable periodical this year. We love to greet it as the post boy lays it on our table. And because there is room enough and to spare, because the banquet is plentiful enough for all who will sit down to it, we say to every one that reads this article, "you will do well to accept an invitation to partake thereof."

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Education Society, on the 9th instant, appropriations to beneficiaries were voted, and the other usual business was transacted. The appropriations will be paid as soon as the funds of the Society will permit. Owing to pecuniary embarrassment, it will at once be perceived, that there is a necessity for making greater efforts in order to sustain this cause so vital to the churches and the prosperity of benevolent efforts. As inducements to this, the friends of Christ and of mankind are earnestly requested to ponder with deep seriousness, the following facts and considerations.

1. The preaching of the gospel is the grand instrument which God employs in the salvation of men. 2. There are, in the United States, between three and four thousand churches of the different evangelical denominations, which are destitute of the settled ministry, and at the least calculation, six millions of people, who are either not at all, or but very partially, supplied with the means of grace; and in other lands, there are six hundred millions who have never yet heard the glad tidings of mercy through a crucified Redeemer. 3. To supply merely the increase of population in the United States, which is about four hundred thousand a year, allowing only one minister to a thousand souls, and also the removal of ministers by death, which are about one hundred and fifty every year, would require annually five hundred and fifty ministers. Such is the demand for efficient ministers of the gospel. 4. To assist in meeting this demand, is the great object of the American Education Society. It affords limited aid to indigent pious young men while preparing for the ministry, in a way to strengthen their motives to personal efforts, and promote their intellectual and moral energy. 5. It has assisted in all, more than three thousand young men while pursuing their studies; and there are now in the ministry, more than twelve hundred who were once under its patronage. It is furnishing assistance the present year to eleven hundred beneficiaries. 6. A large number of hopefully pious young men are found—the fruit of revivals of religion, and of the blessed instruction which is so extensively given in Sabbath schools and Bible classes—possessing promising talents, who are restrained only by their indigence from obtaining an education for the ministry. 7. It is believed that prayer,—fervent, importunate, persevering, believing prayer—offered in the family circle, in the social meeting, at the monthly concert, on the Tuesday immediately succeeding the first Monday of every month, and at the Annual Concert of Prayer on behalf of colleges, will be effectual to the conversion of multitudes of young men, who will ultimately become preachers of righteousness. 8. Nothing now seems to be necessary, to secure in a short time a host of faithful laborers for the harvest, but the funds requisite for meeting the necessary expenses of an education. These are wanted. To enable the American Education Society to carry forward the large number of young men who are now under its patronage,—and to encourage others who are constantly applying for aid, much larger sums must be contributed than have ever been paid into its treasury. 9. The Society is now in debt to the amount of *twenty thousand dollars*, and this debt is increasing. 10. But why is the Society in debt, and why is the debt increasing? Because the Directors of the Society cannot say to the young men under their patronage—No further assistance can be afforded; you must give up your hope of bearing the messages of salvation to perishing sinners, and return to your former occupations. The Board had given a pledge to sustain them, and they must redeem it. Other young men, too, of good talents, who it was believed had been converted, and inspired with a desire to preach the gospel, solicited aid and received it. Could assistance be refused? No. The Directors dared not refuse it, in consequence of the loss of souls which might be occasioned thereby, and the fear of incurring the displeasure of the church, and also the displeasure of the great Head of the church.

And now they call on the Christian community for means to enable them to meet their engagements. They do it in this public appeal with the greater earnestness from the consideration, that there have been for the past year, and now are fewer Agents laboring for the Society, than there have been for many previous years. Besides, at the late meeting of the Directors, the Rev. Ansel Nash, who had during four years, been employed in the service of the Education Cause—one year as Secretary and Agent of the Connecticut Branch, and the remaining time as General Agent of the Parent Society, resigned his office. This he was induced to do on account of the feeble state of health of Mrs. Nash. It is to be regretted, that an Agent who had been so acceptable and successful and who had acquired the confidence of the community, should be under the necessity of leaving the service of the Society, when it was in his power to accomplish the most for the benefit of the cause.

While he retires from his office, he has the sympathies and best wishes of the Directors for his prosperity and usefulness in the pastoral office, to which he has been unanimously invited by a Church and Society in Vernon, Connecticut.

Where it is not in the power of Agents to visit the churches, it is hoped, that the ministers themselves will present this subject to their people, in the way they may deem most expedient for the benefit of the cause. Let all who have a heart to pray, remember the American Education Society at the throne of grace, that their prayers and alms may ascend as an acceptable memorial before God. And may He who has the hearts of all men in his hands, incline those who possess the silver and the gold, to contribute liberally of their substance to this vastly important object.

Education Rooms, Boston, Jan. 14, 1839.

For the Boston Recorder.

TO EVERY FRIEND OF HUMAN HAPPINESS!

The Rumsellers and their friends are now sending in petitions to the Massachusetts Legislature, praying that bar rooms and grog shops may be re-opened in every town and village in Massachusetts. It is impossible to repress emotions of indignation, in view of these persevering efforts to perpetuate the retail traffic in this most pestilential and ruinous of all earthly curses. Every one knows, that almost every gallon that is retailed tends to the blighting of every joy, to bestiality, to beggary, to heart laceration. May God have mercy upon those who, for whatever cause, are lending their influence to fill the drunkard's rum bottle —to set the glass of temptation before our children,— and to open again, in our peaceful towns, the tavern and the tippling shop, for midnight carousing, and bloated staggering inebriation.

It is very important, at this time, that every patriot, every philanthropist, every Christian, every one who has a heart to feel for other's woes, should send in counteracting petitions, that the present salutary License Law, may be in its spirit, sustained.

Particularly is it desirable, that every wife, mother, sister, daughter, should send in the earnest entreaty for protection from this fell destroyer of all woman's hopes. None are more deeply interested in this question than woman. None suffer so dreadfully, so irreparably.

In every town let the effort be made to get the name of every woman signed to a petition for sustaining the spirit of the present law, and let the petitions be poured in upon the Legislature, by hundreds and by thousands.

Will not some of those females in Boston who are ready for every good word and work, at once take up the business of obtaining signers with energy and perseverance. The effectual settlement of this question now, will be one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon Massachusetts.

The following form of petition can be adopted, unless a better one can be obtained. Let several copies be taken and circulated through every town in the State, then paste together all the signatures under one of the copies and forward it as soon as possible to the Legislature.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT ASSEMBLED.

The undersigned, females of the town of ——, present this our most earnest petition, that the law recently enacted restraining the sale of ardent spirits may not be repealed. We have seen so much woe occasioned by the retailing of ardent spirits, so many husbands brutalized, so many sons ruined, so many homes made insupportably wretched, and even so many of our own sex utterly destroyed by the temptation this traffic affords, that we cannot, without unspeakable anguish, contemplate the re opening of those fountains of woman's woe. As Wives, as Mothers, as Sisters, as Daughters, we pray, that the law closing the bar room, and dram shop, may not be repealed. We feel assured that its repeal will send beggary and wretchedness into hundreds of dwellings, and will make too many of our sex's existence on earth but an awful curse.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES.

Rev. Mr. Blagden's 8th Lecture was from John 16, 22. "And your joy no more taketh from you."

After remarking that the desire of happiness forms an essential part of our nature, that under certain restrictions it is right that it should be indulged; and yet, that it is oft sought for in vain, the preacher said that the text spoke of a joy which is true and permanent. He then proceeded to illustrate the *nature* and *permanency* of Christian joy.

I. In dwelling on its nature, he remarked that it did not necessarily induce outward exhibitions of happiness; but implied inward delight, and is experienced rather in a calm of the soul, than in any great excitement of its passions. The principal reason of this is, that it is the offspring of lowly emotions of the mind, being generally higher when the eye is bathed in the tears of a godly sorrow. After remarking that its nature would be still more fully developed in illustrating its permanency, the preacher proceeded

II. Secondly,—to illustrate this its permanency. 1. Because its *object* is immutable. 2. Because the Christian has peace of *conscience* in the light of the *law of God*. 3. Because it is accompanied by repentance, faith, and *obedience*. 4. Because the Christian exercises *feelings*, which from the nature of the human mind, and the government of God, are suited to make him permanently joyful. 5. Because he takes *moral* views of the objects of joy, in this world. 6. Because it is "joy in the Holy Ghost."

After illustrating these heads of the discourse, 1. The preacher enforced on professing Christians the privilege and *duty* of Christian joy. 2. And in contrast with this, he exhibited the false nature of the joy of the impenitent, and urged on them the duty of obeying the gospel, that they might experience the joy, which no man shall take away.

DOING GOOD.—We are happy to learn that the connection formerly existing between the Fort Plain congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Pepper as their pastor has been renewed. It appears it was dissolved in consequence of some pecuniary embarrassments under which the latter was placed. When his congregation became fully acquainted with the particulars in the case, they nobly came forward, and raised by a subscription a sum adequate to relieve him from these difficulties.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

[Is there not more than one faithful minister, now burthened with a debt which he could not avoid, and from which he might easily be relieved by a little effort like the above being put forth by his hearers?]

Annual Concert in South Reading.—On the first Monday in January, agreeably to previous notice, we spent the forenoon at work, and in the afternoon met for prayer—after which we took up a collection of what we earned in the forenoon, for Foreign Missions, the amount of which was nearly thirty dollars. This is the third year we have kept the first Monday in January in this way. It is a special effort, exclusive of our usual contributions in the evening of the Monthly Concert. SPY.

GREAT REVIVAL AT WING LAKE.—The following extract of a letter from a minister of the gospel, to the editor of the Michigan Observer, dated Wing Lake, Oakland county, Dec. 17th, 1838, will cheer the hearts of the friends of Zion. The revival commenced and is carried on in connexion with the labors of Brother Parker, who is holding a protracted meeting in the place.

"Dear Brother,—We are having a very interesting season at this place. I have never seen the work of God more general and powerful according to the population. They not only surrender by families, but by entire neighborhoods, and this is only the fourth day of the meeting. I think the Lord will do a thorough work in this place. This is father Ruggles' field of labor, and he has got things about ripe. A great many old men and women are flocking to Christ."

An Ecclesiastical Council was held in Haverhill, Mass. last week—being an adjournment of the same body which convened in July last—to take into consideration the expediency of Installing Rev. JOB H. MARTYN, as Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church and Society, in that village. After continuing in session from 10 o'clock, on Wednesday forenoon, till 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, the Council came to the decision that 'it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to settle said Martyn.' The deliberations of the Council were held at the Centre Church, which on Wednesday evening was crowded with spectators.—*Watchtower.*

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of an Asylum for the Insane, held in this town last Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees on the part of the Corporation, to wit:—

Amos Twitchell, M. D. of Keene; John H. Steele, Esq. of Peterborough; Hon. Daniel Abbott, of Nashua; Prof. Dixi Crosby, of Hanover; Gen. Joseph Low, of Concord; Hon. Wm. Hale, of Dover; Samuel E. Coues, and Geo. W. Haven, Esq. of Portsmouth.

By the Charter, the Governor and Executive Council, with the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, are constituted a Board of Visitors, with the power of appointing *four* Trustees, which when appointed, with the above, will constitute the Board.

We understand that the Board of Visitors will be convened on or before the 24th inst. for the appointment of four Trustees. The Governor, it is understood, will at that time make the transfer of bank stock authorised by the Legislature; the corporation will be fully organized, with the means of proceeding to the erection of the necessary buildings. The location has not yet been determined.—*Statesman.*

Bishop Chase's College, in Illinois, is to be located in Peoria county. At the government sales of public land in December, he purchased 2,500 acres in that county, with the funds he obtained in England, and has purchased a farm for his own residence (Robin's Nest) in the same vicinity. The Institution is to be called Jubilee College—being the consummation of a 7 years effort. He supposes the income of the lands will ultimately prove an abundant endowment for the projected seminary.

Newspaper Changes.—The Richmond *Religious Telegraph* is to be united with the *Philadelphia Observer*, and Rev. Amasa Converse, late Editor of the Telegraph, is to take charge of the united paper.

Connecticut Observer.—Rev. H. Hooker is succeeded in the Editorship of this paper by Rev. E. R. Tyler.

Northern Watchman, (Hartford, Ct.) The Rev. Joseph Harvey, has relinquished the Editorship of this paper, which is to be discontinued, and a new paper is proposed in its stead, to be called *The Congregationalist*, of which Rev. Joseph H. Riddel is to be the Editor.

Summary of News.

FROM FRANCE.—By the packet Poland, at New York from Havre, the Commercial Advertiser has received Paris files to the 15th December, three days later than before received.

Letters from Brussels of Dec. 11, state that warlike preparations in Belgium were going on rapidly and with great vigor. The force to be raised was 70,000 men, to be increased to 110,000 if necessary.

A corps of the army was to march on the 14th, and take position of the Meuse, so as to command Luxembourg.

From Spain the advices are, that on the 4th of December, Cabrera had retired from Valencia, against which city he was marching, and gone to pursue his work of plunder in the low country.

Muniagorri still held his position on the bank of the Bidassoa.

A letter from Vienna says that a diplomatic congress will be held in that capital this year, to agree upon some general measures in relation to the quarantine system.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers of the 1st instant give intelligence that Mexico has declared war against France. The news was brought by a vessel from Laguna, to which place it was conveyed by a British barque from Sacrificios.

The report is that the French had bombarded and taken the city of Vera Cruz. The treaty not having been ratified by the government, General Santa Anna marched to Vera Cruz, at the head of 5000 men, and entered the city. Admiral Brudin, learning that Santa Anna was coming, sent a party of men in boats to spike the guns in the batteries; whom Santa Anna attacked and drove off with considerable slaughter. Then the squadron fired on the city, dislodged the Mexicans, and took possession. Santa Anna was wounded in the leg, and General Arista was taken prisoner.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 9. SENATE.—Mr. Prentiss of Vermont, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of that State, instructing their Senators in Congress to use their efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave trade between the States, and to prevent the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Prentiss moved that they be printed—and urged that the objection made to the reception of petitions and resolutions on this subject, would have the effect of increasing the agitation in relation to this matter.

Mr. Calhoun was astonished that Mr. Prentiss should express such opinions in that body. The course which he recommended was well calculated to effect the objects of the Abolitionists, to array one portion of the Union against another, and to destroy the best hopes of mankind, as involved in the success of the Union.

Mr. King opposed the motion to print. He had hoped the Senate would escape all agitation on the subject. In the House it had been agitated in the most disgraceful manner. If Congress should undertake to act on this subject, in any way whatever, the Union would not last one day. [No—not an hour, said Mr. Calhoun.] That moment, continued Mr. King, when Congress undertakes to legislate on the subject of slavery, I will leave my seat and go home and tell my constituents that the compact has been violated, and that the union is at an end.

Mr. Lumpkin also made some remarks in a similar vein, and moved to lay the motion to print on the table, which was agreed to, by yeas 29, nays eight.

HOUSE.—The resolution to refer the report on Swartwout's defalcation to a select Committee of nine members was taken up, the question being on the motion to appoint the committee by ballot.

Mr. Bond addressed the House, and entered into an elaborate examination of the documents connected with this subject, and argued from them that the Secretary of the Treasury had been guilty of gross and culpable negligence of duty, and thereby encouraged the defalcations of Swartwout, Price and others. He considered the professions which General Jackson made when he came into power, and the peculiar and exclusive claims which the present and late administrations made to a regard for the purity of the government, and the safety of the public money; and then showed that these very men encouraged corruption and defalcation by their own neglect of duty, and by acting upon the *spoils* system, in selecting public officers. The House adjourned without taking the question.

No other business of importance transacted.

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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Motley of Boston, signed by Harrison Gray Otis, and 4800 others, citizens of Boston, praying for the repeal of the law regulating the sale of ardent spirits, passed at the last session; referred to a joint special Committee, to consist of one from each county.

The following members were appointed to constitute the committee of one from each county, on the memorial of Harrison Gray Otis and others, viz:—Messrs. Mitchell of Boston, Chase of Haverhill, Buckingham of Cambridge, Lincoln of Worcester, Williams of Northampton, Bliss of Springfield, Clapp of Montague, Churchill of Stockbridge, Pratt of Weymouth, Howell of New Bedford, Fearing of Hingham, Hinckley of Barnstable, Pease of Edgartown, and Brayton of Nantucket.

On motion of Mr. Loring, of Hingham, ordered, that the committee on the subject of slavery, consider and report upon the expediency of adopting a resolution expressing the disapprobation of this Legislature of the resolutions offered by Mr. Atherton in the House of Representatives of the United States, as an infringement of the sacred right of petition, and of the course taken for suppressing free discussion, and approving the course taken by our Representatives in relation to those subjects: also,

On motion of the same, ordered, that the Committee on the memorial of Harrison Gray Otis, and others, on the subject of the License Law, consider and report upon the expediency of enacting a law regulating the sale and restraining the abuse of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks.

Senate.—The petition of Harrison G. Otis and others, for a repeal of the license law of last year regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, came from the House referred to a select committee; concurred, and Messrs. Walcott of Middlesex, Blake of Suffolk, Richardson of Norfolk, Breed of Essex, Allen of Worcester, Pratt of Bristol, Clark of Hampshire, Whitman of Plymouth, and Upton of Nantucket, were joined on the part of the Senate.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and
of the House of Representatives:

We are assembled, at the commencement of another political year, to engage in one of the most important works, which man is ever called to perform. As free government is universally admitted to be the greatest human blessing, which a nation collectively can enjoy, the duty of administering such a government, so as to preserve and transmit it in its purity, is of the highest responsibility. It is eminently so in this country, inasmuch as the prosperity and permanency of the Union depend in no small degree on the manner in which the State Governments are administered; and the cause of free institutions throughout the world will be affected by the example, which we may exhibit of their tendency to promote virtue and happiness. Such is the important nature of the trust to which we have been called for a season by the People of the Commonwealth, and it becomes us to approach the performance of our duties, by a devout invocation of the blessing of Almighty God.

We have reason for thankfulness in the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the country during the past year. When the last legislature met, it was at a period of general embarrassment in the financial affairs of the Union. The disordered state of the currency was felt to some extent in every branch of industry. In commerce and manufactures the depression was extreme. In the course of the year,—in virtue of the inherent energy of an enterprising people, placed on a fertile soil, enured to all the labors of productive industry, and blessed by Providence with a bountiful harvest,—the country has to a considerable extent wrought itself free from its embarrassments, and needs for its entire restoration nothing but a wise settlement by the general government of the financial questions still agitated.

In the patriotic efforts of individuals and institutions to effect the return of a sound currency, the banks of Massachusetts have borne their full share. A law was passed on the twenty-fifth of April last, legalizing on certain conditions the non-redemption of bills over five dollars, till the first day of the current year. This act was signed by me in the confident expectation, fulfilled by the event, that there would be no temptation on the part of the banks to take advantage of its provisions. A gradual resumption of specie payments took place, as is well known, early in the season; and the banks of the Commonwealth are now generally in a sound condition. The annual abstract of their returns, prepared by the Secretary of State, shows, that the specie now in their vaults amounts to the sum of two millions three hundred and ninety-four thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars, being about nine hundred thousand dollars more than in October, 1837.

The report of the bank Commissioners has been made according to law and will forthwith be laid before the two houses. Their duty, it is believed, has been diligently and efficiently performed. The value of such a commission is of course to be estimated, not merely in the abuses which when existing, it may bring to light, but in those also which in the nature of things are prevented from taking place, by the certainty of a rigorous scrutiny of each institution. There is, however, no reason to doubt, that the injunctions granted, on application of the Commissioners, against the institutions whose farther progress was deemed hazardous to the community, have had the effect of saving the public from heavy losses.

By an act passed at the extra session of Congress in October, 1837, the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was postponed, till the first day of the present month. By a bill lately introduced into Congress, it is proposed that this instalment should be father and indefinitely postponed; nor is it probable that it will ever be paid to the states. The enormous expenses of carrying on the war in Florida, for the expulsion of a remnant of the Indian population of that territory, have absorbed this and all the other available funds of the U States.

In the communication made to the Legislature at the commencement of the last session, I expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the settlement of the Massachusetts claim. As it had passed the ordeal of the accounting officers of the Government on principles sanctioned by Congress, and as the amount found due,—two hundred and seventy two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars,—had been reported to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, a strong belief was entertained that the session would not close without an appropriation. This hope was disappointed; but as the subject may yet be brought up as a part of the unfinished business of the last session, I trust the present session will not be allowed to expire, without the final performance of this long delayed act of justice to Maine and Massachusetts. I notice, with great satisfaction, that the allowance of interest on the principal sums reimbursed to the states, for expenditures during the war of 1812, has again been brought forward by one of the Senators of Massachusetts.—A bill for this purpose once passed the two houses of Congress, but failed to receive the signature of the late President of the United States. A part of his objections were founded on details of the bill, and might be obviated by changes not inconsistent with its main object. As it is a common interest with several states, there is a reasonable prospect of its passage.

At the last term of the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of Rhode Island against Massachusetts came on for consideration. This suit is instituted by Rhode Island, in order, by the interposition of the Federal Court, to divest Massachusetts of a considerable territory on her southern boundary, maintained by Massachusetts to have been in her rightful possession from the first settlement of the country, and to have been admitted to belong to her by Rhode Island, in a mutual adjustment of the question about one hundred and twenty years ago. The counsel of the Commonwealth moved the Court, that the bill of Rhode Island should be dismissed, on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction of the case. The court affirmed its jurisdiction, and also granted to Rhode Island leave to amend her bill. No information has since reached the counsel of this Commonwealth of any further action on the part of Rhode Island. Should that State persevere in the suit, it might, in some aspects of the case, be a grave question, whether Massachusetts should not withdraw her appearance. But if jurisdiction be not possessed by the court, the continued appearance of Massachusetts will not confer it; if it be possessed, her non-appearance will not take it away; while good may result from having the rights of the Commonwealth maintained by solemn argument before the court. For these reasons, the learned counsel hitherto employed to appear for the Commonwealth, will be instructed to continue to defend her interests, unless the Legislature,—to whose wisdom the subject is submitted,—shall otherwise direct.

In the course of the past year, the scrip of the Commonwealth has been issued to the amount of thirteen hundred and forty thousand dollars, in aid of the construction of the various railroads in different parts of the State. The annual reports of the directors of the several corporations will acquaint the Legislature with their condition respectively. The amount of travel over the Eastern Railroad, as far as completed, greatly exceeds the estimate formed by its projectors. On the line of western communication, it is expected that the road to Connecticut river will be opened in the course of the ensuing season, and that great progress will be made in the remaining portion of the route through the State. If no unforseen cause of delay occurs, it may reasonably be calculated, that, in less than three years from the present time, the State of Massachusetts, by the application of her credit to a moderate and safe extent in aid of individual resources, will have placed herself in connection with that vast system of communication with the entire west, which has been planned and executed by the public spirit of the State of New York, availing herself, with wise and profitable munificence, of the natural advantages which Providence has placed within her reach.

It is highly satisfactory to learn, that the scrip of Massachusetts has commanded in London the highest price paid in that city, for any of the American State stocks. The amount accruing from the premium on the scrip, appropriated with other monies as a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the debt, is already greater than was anticipated when the first issue of scrip was authorized. The fund is now confided to the exclusive care of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. The great increase of the duties of that officer, and the growing importance of this fund, induce me to invite the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of further provision for its management.

The triangulation of the State having been completed, a commencement has been made in the projection of the map. The original town surveys, in that part of the State in which they have been examined and reduced, are more generally imperfect than was anticipated. The plans of adjacent towns are often found not to correspond with each other.—In many cases, all delineation of the topographical features of the towns is omitted. The joint resolution of the 21st of April 1838, authorizes the Governor, if necessary, to order a re-survey, in any case in which the plan of the original town survey is too incorrect to be used in the construction of the map of the State. But as the incorrectness of these plans is chiefly disclosed by their failing to correspond with each other when brought together, it can in most cases only be ascertained by experimental measurements on the spot, to which town the error is to be ascribed. This circumstance has made it necessary for the engineer and his assistants to repair to the towns in whose surveys the greatest inaccuracies exist, in order, by partial re-surveys, measurements, and fixing secondary stations, to obtain the materials for correcting the error. This course has been pursued in a considerable number of the towns west of the Connecticut river. This part of the State presents great natural obstacles to a correct survey, and to this cause, no doubt, the imperfection of the town maps is in part to be attributed. There is, however, reason to apprehend that the same difficulty, to some extent, will be found to exist in other parts of the Commonwealth, and somewhat delay the completion of this arduous undertaking.

The final report of the Astronomer appointed to make the astronomical observations and calculations necessary for the construction of the map, was rendered towards the close of the last session of the Legislature.

The progress of the Geological Survey of the State has been retarded by the serious illness of the geologist charged with that important work, nor will it probably be in his power to bring it to a close during the present year. That part of his report which was rendered at the last session of the Legislature, sufficiently evinces the importance of his researches, in developing the material resources of the Commonwealth. The example set by Massachusetts in instituting these surveys has been following in many of the most respectable of her sister States, and they have been regarded with great interest by men of science in foreign nations.

The commissioners on the various branches of the natural history of the State are not yet all prepared to submit their final reports. Further opportunity is desired to extend their reseaches, but no additional appropriations for this object are expected from the treasury.

The report of the commissioner for the agricultural survey of the State will be submitted at an early period, and exhibit the progress of his work during the past year.

The commissioners on the Criminal Law of the Commonwealth have been diligently engaged in the performance of their duty; and will shortly make report on the method and principles adopted in the prosecution of the undertaking, accompanied by a specimen of the work.

Great progress has been made in arranging the papers in the public archives. All the papers down to the year 1775, have been either bound or arranged for binding. The importance of their contents has thus for the first time been made fully apparent, and their use greatly facilitated. It is much to be regretted that the space assigned for the keeping of the public archives is inadequate to the purposes either of convenience or safety.

In the estimates from the War Department, submitted to Congress at the commencement of the present session, appropriations are recommended for carrying on the re-building of the fortification on Castle Island, and the construction of the fortress on George's Island. Several years must elapse before the latter and more important of these works is completed, and till that period arrives, the port of Boston remains defenceless from an attack by sea. Much time has heretofore been lost by the tardiness or entire failure of the appropriations; but I have entire confidence that the sums appropriated are expended with the utmost efficiency and fidelity by the engineer charged with the construction of these important works.

The Massachusetts General Hospital in both its departments, and the Institution for the education of the blind, have been duly visited, according to law. The liberal grants from the Treasury to these institutions,—the provision made for the education of the deaf and dumb at Hartford,—and the establishment of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, at the sole cost of the Commonwealth, are memorials of its legislation of which its citizens will never be ashamed. The sums which they have drawn from the treasury are large, but they have effected an amount of good not easily to be estimated, and of which we may venture to believe that all the fruits are not to be gathered in this stage of our being. The reports from these institutions will be duly submitted to the Legislature.

The Massachusetts State's Prison has been recently visited by the Executive. The annual reports of the inspectors, warden, physician, and chaplain, will be laid before the two houses. The state of the prison in reference to its government, and the successful operation of its discipline, during the past year, has been entirely satisfactory. It will appear from the reports of the inspectors and warden that a pecuniary loss is likely to be sustained by the institution, in a distant part of the Union, growing out of the disastrous stagnation of business in the year 1837. It is not, however, apprehended that this loss will make it necessary to ask the aid of the Legislature in supporting the establishment.

I regret to have to state that no diminution is believed to have taken place, during the past year, in the number of persons imprisoned for debt. A large proportion of those imprisoned are mariners, who appear to be almost wholly shut out from the benefits of the recent legislation of the State on this subject. There is reason to apprehend, that the greatest abuses exist in this connection; and that the jails of the Commonwealth are habitually made a part of the machinery, by which seamen are cruelly defrauded of their hard earnings. It is now four years since a law was passed, by which it was designed that imprisonment for debt on future contracts should be abolished. By the abstract of the returns prepared in the office of the Secretary of State, and transmitted to the Legislature on the 22d of February last, it appears that nearly one thousand persons were imprisoned for debt in the course of the year 1837. This extraordinary result seems to show the necessity of further laws to carry into effect the purpose of the Legislature, and especially to extend its operation to that class of the community most exposed to hardships in this respect—I mean our seafaring brethren.

The report of the Land Agent will show the progress which has been made in constructing the roads through the public lands in the State of Maine. The expenditure bestowed on this object will, it is believed, be amply returned to the treasury, with a revival of the demand for the public lands in that quarter. Wholesale depredations upon the timber on these lands still take place. No pains are spared to check these ravages on the public property; but while the question of jurisdiction remains unsettled, it is impossible altogether to suppress them.

This important question is still in an unsatisfactory condition. The matter at issue between the United States and Great Britain regards the actual course of the boundary line as described by the treaty of 1783. The controversy between the two governments has grown out of an assumption, (the origin of which it might not be easy satisfactorily to explain,) that it is impossible to run a boundary line in exact conformity with the treaty. The Legislature of Maine, at their last session, authorized a commission of exploration, to ascertain this point; and in consequence of the highly judicious measures adopted by the Executive of that State, this object, as far as concerns the most important matters at issue, has been effected. It appears from the recent message of his Excellency Governor Kent, to the Legislature of Maine, and the report accompanying it of the Commissioners charged with this survey, that no difficulty exists in ascertaining, according to the treaty of 1783, the position of the North-Western angle of Nova Scotia, or the course of the Highlands, which divide the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, from those flowing into the Atlantic ocean. It is impossible, in reviewing the history of the negotiation on this subject, not to perceive that the rights and interests of Maine and Massachusetts were greatly prejudiced, by the manner in which it was conducted under the late administration of the General Government. I cannot suppress the opinion, that if means had been seasonably taken to ascertain the character of the country by actual exploration; and if the question on the correctness of the boundary claimed by Maine and Massachusetts, in conformity with the treaty of 1783, could have been rescued from the vortex of party politics, and discussed under the advantages of local interest in the subject, and local responsibility for the result, the controversy would long ago have been brought to satisfactory issue.

The report of the Attorney General merits the particular attention of the Legislature. The great increase of duty which has devolved on that officer will not escape their notice. The suggestions relative to a provision to meet a class of expenses frequently occurring in the discharge of the duties of his office, appear to me deserving of consideration; and the necessity of effective measures for reducing the expenses of the administration of criminal justice cannot be disguised.

I feel it my duty again to ask the attention of the Legislature to the condition of Warren Bridge, and the various important questions connected with it, which remain undisposed of. Public convenience and private right seem to call loudly for some definitive arrangements.

Considerable inconvenience arises in executing the Election law of the Commonwealth, as contained in chapter fourth, section thirteen of the Revised Statutes, whereby it is provided that "in all returns of elections, the whole number of ballots given in shall be distinctly stated?" With all the care that is taken to render intelligible the blank forms which are transmitted to the towns, from the office of the Secretary of State, the blank to be filled by the whole number of ballots is, by the returning officers, sometimes left wholly vacant, sometimes filled up with the whole number, not of ballots, but of separate votes; and sometimes with a number which, though purporting to be the whole number of ballots, will be found on examination to be inconsistent with the details of the return. This provision for ascertaining the whole number of ballots went into operation, for the first time, at the election of electors of President and Vice President in November, 1836. The Council on that occasion, decided not to reject returns thus defective, but to construe the election law in this as in all the other points, as favorably as possible to the exercise of the elective franchise; and their course in this respect has been confirmed by the subsequent practice of the two Houses. But in cases like those alluded to, no general method of ascertaining the whole number of ballots exists, but that whose known incorrectness led to the enactment of the new provision, viz. the division of the whole number of votes by the number of names borne on the ballot. The subject is not without considerable difficulty. The most efficient mode of correcting erroneous returns perhaps would be, to require the town clerk to seal up in open town meeting and preserve the original ballots, to be safely kept till the election shall have been finally decided by that branch of the government, which is made the ultimate judge in each particular case. Whenever a case presented itself of a deficient or erroneous return, a precept might issue to the town clerk, requiring him, in the presence of the selectmen, to open and again to count the original ballots, and make a corrected return of the election.

The Commissioners on the Militia, appointed in pursuance of a resolve of April 19th, 1838, have attended to the discharge of their duty, and will make their report at as early a period as practicable. I venture to hope, in the result of their labors, for an efficient remedy for the evils under which the militia system among us has long suffered.

The conflicting claims of Massachusetts and New York, relative to the possession of the western part of the latter state, were adjusted by a convention bearing date the 16th Dec., 1786. By that compact it was stipulated, that no purchase from the native Indians of New York, by any person to whom Massachusetts might grant the right of pre-emption of the lands of said Indians, shall be valid, unless the same shall be made in presence of and approved by a superintendent, to be appointed for such purpose by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A resolve passed the Legislature on the 26th Jan., 1828, authorizing the governor and council to carry this stipulation into effect. Toward the close of the year 1837, application was made to the Executive of this state, on behalf of the persons claiming the right of pre-emption to sundry parcels of land in the occupation of the Seneca and Tuscarora tribes of Indians, requesting the appointment of a superintendent on behalf of Massachusetts, to attend a treaty to be held at Buffalo, in the state of New York. In conformity with this request, a citizen of Buffalo was appointed, who was present at the negotiation of the treaty concluded at that place on the 15th of January last. This treaty was amended by the Senate of the United States, and it was directed by that body, that the treaty as amended should again be submitted to the Indians in council. The transaction had now assumed such a form, as to make it necessary that the superintendence of the renewed negotiation should be entrusted to a responsible officer of the Commonwealth, and the Adjutant General was appointed to this trust. In the discharge of this duty he gave his attendance at the Indian reservations in the month of August, when a council was held, and subsequently, in the months of November and December, while attempts were made, by the United States Commissioner, to obtain the assent of the chiefs individually to the amended treaty. Massachusetts has no political nor pecuniary interest in these transactions; but she is bound by compact to fulfil the office of a protector of the rights of these feeble remnants of once powerful tribes. I have reason to think that the manner in which the Adjutant General has performed the duty devolved upon him, is entirely acceptable to the two parties unhappily existing among the Indians, as well as to the Commissioner of the United States. The cost of the superintendency has been defrayed, in conformity with usage, by the pre-emptive owners, without any expense to the Commonwealth.

The second annual report of the Board of Education, accompanied by that of their secretary, will be forthwith submitted to the Legislature.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth has been laid before the two houses. It appears from this document, that the expenditure of the year has fallen short of that of the preceding year, by a sum of more than $21,000. Owing, however, chiefly to the diminished product of the tax on the banks and on sales at auction, there has been a decrease in the receipts into the treasury, as compared with those of the last year, of nearly $45,000. If the bounty on wheat, to be paid in the course of the present winter, be considered as chargeable on the year 1838, it will probably make the expenses of that year equal to those of the year preceding.

It is a necessary result of the growth of the state, that there should be a gradual increase in the cost of maintaining the public establishments. So long as the revenue of the state was partly raised from a state tax, accompanied with a provision that the compensation of the members of the Legislature should be reimbursed by the towns to the treasury, the expenses of the commonwealth were kept within the limits of a severe economy.

The rapid increase of revenue from the taxes on bank capital and sales at auction, effected a great change in the financial system of the commonwealth. The people were relieved from the burden of an annual state tax, which had been levied from the settlement of the country. The funds accruing from other sources, such as the sums received and to be received on account of the Massachusetts claim and the sales of Eastern Lands, and more lately the commonwealth's share of the Surplus Revenue, have been successively pledged or disposed of in such a way, as to yield no income, present or prospective, toward the ordinary demands of the public service.

But notwithstanding this diminution or appropriation of all its other resources, the treasury continued to enjoy, up to the commencement of 1837, a large and growing income from the taxes just named; and a corresponding liberality was evinced in the appropriations. The most considerable public charge, the compensation of the two houses, was transferred to the treasury of the state. The existing public establishments were enlarged, and provision made for new objects deemed worthy of the patronage of the government. As no part of the income of the state was derived from direct taxation, the motives for a jealous vigilance over the public expenditure were to some extent weakened.

It is far from my purpose, however, to intimate that the resources of the commonwealth have been lavished upon unworthy objects. To repel any such inference, we need but review some of the prominent articles of expenditure. Among them are a part of the cost of the enlargement of the State's Prison, and the foundation and support of the State Lunatic Asylum; the grants annually made to the Agricultural Societies; to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, to the Institution for the Blind, and more recently, to the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Other objects have been the scientific surveys of the State; an edition of the Special Statutes since 1822; the publication of the Old Colony Laws and Charter, and of the Journal of the Provincial Congresses of the State. The bounty to the Militia reached, in 1837, the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars. The extra session of the Legislature for revising the Statutes, the session of a large commission in the recess for the same object, the printing of their report, and of the volume of the Statutes when revised, entailed a very heavy expense upon the treasury, in the years 1835 and 1836. Among the increased expenses of a more doubtful character, one of the most considerable is the balances paid to the county treasurers.—This charge, which, in 1832 amounted to $28,626, has risen the past year to $68,680, and appears to be in a state of alarming increase.

But all other items of increased expenditure are inconsiderable compared with that above alluded to, of the compensation to the two houses, produced by the joint effect of the augmented size of the House of Representatives, and the protracted length of the sessions, aided in a single year by an increased rate of compensation. By the combined operation of these causes, the pay of the Legislature, which in 1825 amounted to $36,603, was swelled in 1837 to $164,883. The recent amendment of the Constitution has effected some reduction in this charge, but it was, nevertheless, greater the past year than in any former year, with the exception of 1836 and 1837. During the same period, there has been reduction of expenditure wherever the Legislature has deemed it practicable and advisable; but to no considerable extent now recollected, with the exception of the allowance for State papers.

Several of the heaviest of these items of new and increased expenditure have been thrown upon the treasury during the few last years; such as the extra session, the enlargement of the State Lunatic Asylum, the militia bounty, and the increase of county balances.

These heavy drafts upon the public treasury have, in no one year, very greatly outrun its actual resources, and owing to the authority habitually given to borrow money in anticipation of the revenue, they have never exceeded its available means. But it has been apparent to the Legislature that the actual receipts into the treasury, independent of borrowed money, have fallen short of the expenditure. This deficiency, the past year, is stated by the treasurer at $72,352, of which the sum of about $45,000 is chargeable to the falling off in the receipts. The balance of the account of the state of the treasury on the first day of the present month, exhibits a sum of $167,990 borrowed in anticipation of the revenue of the ensuing year. But when it is considered that the bounty on wheat accrues immediately, and that a farther diminution of the bank tax may be expected, the utmost that can be depended upon from the actual receipts of 1839, is that they will meet the expenditure of the year, and consequently furnish no surplus toward reimbursing the money borrowed in advance of the revenue. On the contrary, as the principal part of the revenue is received in the months of April and October, while the largest expenditures occur in the first part of the year, the loans habitually made in advance of the revenue will be needed for current expenses. For these reasons, it will be for the Legislature to consider whether it would not be for the benefit of the treasury, and otherwise for the public advantage, to authorize the treasurer to make some more convenient arrangement for absorbing the floating debt of the Commonwealth.

Although the State of Massachusetts has taken a just pride in her public establishments, in her noble charities, in having set an example to her sister States of the developement of her resources by scientific exploration, and in other acts of enlightened liberality, I shall be pardoned for repeating the suggestion, which I have felt it my duty to make on every former occasion like the present, that an economy of the public funds is an imperative duty. The resources of the State are vast; but the means of the treasury are limited. The most productive sources of revenue are surrendered to the General Government. Massachusetts lavished her blood and treasure,—as freely as any of her sister States,—in the war by which independence was achieved, and an almost boundless domain acquired. From that ample source of revenue the States have been shut out. The proceeds of the sales of public land are paid into the national treasury. A plan of distribution which would have afforded to every State a desirable revenue, while it would have saved the country the serious embarrassments of a surplus, was enacted by Congress, but was negatived by the late President of the U. States. The entire income of the Post Office flows in like manner into the national treasury;—and above all the impost,—the least burdensome and most productive of all the forms of taxation,—belongs exclusively to the General Government. In this state of things, Massachusetts at present has scarce any means of supporting her public establishments and carrying on her government, but taxes on the active capital of the community,—taxes easily collected and therefore convenient,—but far from being beneficial in their effect on the business operations of the State. These considerations establish the necessity of the utmost prudence in the expenditure of the public money. Several objects of liberal appropriation, it is true, are of a nature not to require to be repeated or continued, but too much watchfulness cannot be exercised in preventing new calls on the treasury for other purposes, and beyond the present available resources of the State.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, in a less quantity than fifteen gallons, except for certain purposes, has been the subject of much division of opinion among the people of the Commonwealth.—The sale of ardent spirits has, from a very early period, been deemed a legitimate subject of legal regulation. In addition to its bearing on the public peace and order and the morals of the community,—particularly of its best hope, the youth of the Commonwealth,—the fact that the people of the State are taxed to a large amount for the support of paupers, makes it the imperative duty of the government, by all constitutional means, to dry up, as far as possible, the acknowledged sources of pauperism. The previously existing law on this subject was deemed obnoxious to serious objections. It was urged that it gave to the sale of spirituous liquors a direct legal sanction, scarcely enjoyed by any other branch of business; that it established an exclusive privilege, on the part of those able to obtain licenses, and that it made distinctions, not resting on any ground of general policy, between the inhabitants of different towns and counties.

These considerations are supposed to have united with those which had direct reference to the promotion of temperance, in inducing the Legislature to pass the law of the 19th of April last. It was passed by majorities of the two houses, much greater than usually exist on questions of high moment, and without such divisions as are founded on the difference of opinion upon general political questions. Regarding it as a question of expediency, of which the Legislature is the only judge, I deemed it my duty to sign the law. This official act, I may be permitted to say, was not performed without fears, that the law would fail to command that degree of approbation from the community, without which it could not go into successful operation.

By allowing another session of the General Court to intervene before the law should take full effect, the Legislature that passed it seems designedly to have afforded an opportunity for a renewed consideration of the subject. The members of the present Legislature have no doubt been elected in the belief that it will come before them, and they are of course fully acquainted with the opinions of their constituents on the merits of the law. All legislation on the subject of this nature, as is universally admitted, must depend for its success on public sentiment. It will be for the two houses to decide, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the great body of the people approve the law as a useful practical measure and will aid the magistrate in enforcing it, or whether there is ground to apprehend, that opposition to it may continue and increase, to the injury of the cause which the law itself was designed to promote. There is reason, moreover, to doubt, whether the law in its legal operation on the previously existing statutes regulating the sale of ardent spirits, has not produced results neither intended nor expected. The whole subject, I doubt not, will command the calm, dispassionate, and deliberate revision of the Legislature.

Resolutions from the State of Connecticut on the public lands of the United States; a report and resolutions from the same State on National Executive patronage; a report and resolutions from the State of Maine, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary; and a report and resolutions from the State of Georgia, on the subject of the refusal of a former Governor of Maine, to surrender two citizens of that State, demanded as fugitives from justice will be communicated to the Legislature.

Permit me, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, to tender you my zealous and respectful co-operation in all your measures for the welfare of our common constituents. By the diligence with which we engage in the public service, we shall best evince our sense of duty to the People, who for a time have reposed their highest interests in our hands. The trust is momentous;—the responsibility is great; good or evil for a remote posterity may flow from our conduct. May it be our endeavor by a single eye to the public good, by frugality in the disposal of the public funds, by a steady adherence to sound principles, and by a faithful imitation of all that is pure and elevated in the example of our predecessors, to secure the continued prosperity of our beloved native state.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Council Chamber, 10th January, 1839.

NOTICES.

Norfolk Association.—The Clergymen composing this Body are hereby respectfully notified, that their next regular meeting will be held at the house of the Scribe, in Milton, on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Samuel W. Cozzens, Scribe.

Milton, Jan. 3, 1839. 2w.

Sabbath School Teachers Wanted.—A few first rate male Teachers can be provided with classes that will be punctual, by applying at the Green street Sabbath School, next Sabbath afternoon, at quarter past one o'clock.

A CARD.—The Subscriber hereby gratefully acknowledges the contribution of *Fifty Dollars*, from members of the Rev. Mr. Moody's Congregation in Granby, to constitute him an Honorary Member of the A. B. C. M. May those who have given this testimonial of their affectionate regard, share more and more largely in the consolations of the religion of Jesus Christ.

Leander Thompson.

Granby, Jan. 8, 1839.

The Rev. Mr. Towne will deliver a Discourse on the next Sabbath Evening, at the Salem Church. Subject—*The authenticity of the New Testament.*

☞ The Rev. Daniel D. Tappan has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational Church and Society in North Marshfield, to become their Pastor, and is to be installed on the 23d inst.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. George G. Ray, to Miss Sarah H. Burrows—Albert Crane, Esq. of Conquest, N. Y. to Miss Abigail Maynard, of this city—Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Eveline Hadaway.

At the Rev. Mr. Towne's Church, Mr. Alfred H. Orcutt, of this city, to Miss Mary A. Merrill, of Andover.

In New York, Henry Winthrop Sargent, Esq. formerly of this city, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Francis Olmstead, Esq. of New York.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday morning last, Mr. Quincy Wheeler, of the firm of S & Q. Wheeler, of Keene, N. H. 30—Mrs. Harriet, relict of Daniel Tirrell, 44.

In East Cambridge, Mr. Prentice Hall, 47.

In Salem, Miss Eunice P. Wilkins, formerly of Boston.

Died in Worcester, Mass. Jan. 4th, Mrs. Lucy C. wife of Mr. Wm. G. Maynard, aged 25.—[An Obituary Notice is received, but being anonymous is omitted.]

In Holliston, Dec. 24, Lydia Bullard, widow of Samuel Bullard, Esq. 95.

In Westhampton, Mrs. Jemima, relict of the late Captain Azariah Lyman, 91 1-2.

In Swanzey, Mrs. Lois, relict of the late Rev. Edward Goddard, about 90.

In Randolph, Mrs. Jemima, relict of the late Capt. John Wild, 89.

At his residence in Hampshire co. Va. Mr. John Davy, 103 years, 1 month and 17 days. The deceased came to this country as a drummer, with Gen. Wolfe, and was in the great battle fought at Quebec between the British and the French. He served also in the American army during the revolution.

At Havana, Henry T. Kimball, son of Eliphalet Kimball, of this city, 22.

The Rev. Mr. Rhenius, long known as an able and successful missionary in India, died of apoplexy on the 5th of June last.

Brighton Market--Monday, Jan. 14, 1839

From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market, 210 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, and 600 Sheep.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: first quality $7 25 a 7 50; second quality 6 50 a 7 00; third quality 5 25 a 6 50.

Sheep—Lots were taken at 2 75, 3 00, 3 50, 3 75 and $5.

Swine—None at market, and not in demand.

BOOKS IN PRESS.

THE Writings of Chief Justice Marshall, in one volume 8vo, containing about 700 pages.
2. The Life of Archbishop Cheverus, translated from the French, with a portrait, one vol. 12mo.
3. Buckminster's Sermons and Life, in two vols. 12mo.
4. Carlyle's Miscellanies, vols. 3 and 4, 12mo. to correspond with the two first volumes.
5. Self-Culture, by W. E. Channing, 2d edition.
6. Archie Moore, a novel, in two volumes, 12mo. 2d edition.
7. Ware's Life of the Saviour, fourth edition, 16mo.
8. Christian Examiner, No. 91, for March, 1839.
9. Home, by Miss Sedgwick, 16th edition.

The above are in press, and shortly will be published by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street, opposite School street. Jan. 18.

NEW INFANT LIBRARY.

A NEW Series of *Infant Library*, comprising twelve books, is for sale at the Depository, 18 Court St., just published by the Am. S. S. Union. Price 12 cents for the whole.

Part I—Containing Human Life. Mother's Jewels. Going to Church. The Fearful Child. The Still and the Spring. The Visit. The Shepherd. Singing. The Parrot. The Lame Dove. The Worth of a Penny. Converted Child.

Scrap Books for 1839, and other suitable and handsome books for presents, may be had as above, at low prices.

Jan. 18. WM. B. TAPPAN, *Ag't Am. S. S. Union.*

FORTY THOUSAND

EMERSON'S WATTS on the Improvement of the Mind, have been printed within five years. The Editor of the Annals of Education remarks of this book, that it is one of the best guides to self-education ever published. Another writer says, that whoever would possess a well balanced mind and good habits of thought, must give his days and his nights to Watts on the Mind. Dr. Johnson has said, that whoever has the care of instructing others, may be charged with deficiency in his duty, if this book is not recommended. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street. Jan. 18.

AS A MEDICINE.

THE THIRD THOUSAND of No. 18 of the Temperance Tales is just published by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

"Here is another of the inimitable *Temperance Tales.* We thought when we read "The Stage Coach," that the author had about exhausted the subject. He has, however, written two since. He has here brought to light another head of the many-headed monster. The Tale is full of the happy humor which strikingly characterizes the productions of the author, so that its perusal is a capital antidote to gloom and melancholy. We would advise all physicians, all temperance and total abstinence people who have been disposed to retain these dangerous poisons in their medicine chests to ponder seriously the contents of this book.

For ourselves, we are convinced, and as we closed the book resolved to abandon its use as a medicine."—*Zion's Advocate, Portland.*

"It is one of the most interesting of the series, and calculated to do much good. No one who takes up this little volume will lay it aside without going through it."—*Portsmouth Journal.*

"Sure enough, here is a book for those who take a little only for a medicine. It is sarcastic, but "*the story's rool natur,*" and let every one help circulate it."—*Concord Register.*

"This number, we think, well sustains the reputation of the gifted author. It harps on a new string, the necessity of Alcoholic liquors, as a medicine; shows inductively the fallacies involved in the logic of its advocates, and it does this in a mode so amusing, that if the author is not one of "the school of laughing philosophers," it is certain his readers will laugh as they read; and the whole crew of the ship Alcohol are soberly but irresistably made a laughing stock."—*Christian Reflector.* Jan. 18.

PULPIT BIBLES.

JUST received by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street,

English Quarto Bibles, fine paper, richly bound, in Turkey morocco.

Also—Octavo Bibles, large type, fine paper, elegantly bd. Pocket Bibles, English and American editions, in various styles of binding. Jan. 18.

Self Culture--Price 12 1-2 cts.

JAMES MUNROE & COMPANY, have in press, and will publish, next week, a new edition of Rev. Dr. Channing's Lecture on Self Culture, to be sold for 12 1-2 cents per copy, No. 134 Washington street, opposite School st. J.18.

"STRIPED PIG."

THE extraordinary demand for the History of this noted character, has already exhausted the Third Edition, and the Fourth Edition is just published at the Temperance Depository, by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill. Jan. 18.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, at the Office of the BOSTON RECORDER. Price One Dollar a Year, in Advance.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.

THE Farmer's Boy, (With a Picture.) Rollo's Vacation. The Children's Verse. Abdallah and Sabat. The Way to Please and to Correct. Ten Questions that I wish Nobody would ever Ask me Again. Sabbath School Children. A Little Boy's Argument. Honesty of a Russian Peasant. Busy Bees. Jan. 18.

The Life of William Wilberforce.

IN PRESS, and will be speedily published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street,

The Life of William Wilberforce, compiled from that prepared by his sons, and other sources. One vol., oct. J. 18.

Lessons in Vocal Music;

SELECTED from Various Authors, and arranged for Singing Schools and Classes. By Lowell Mason. $1,50 per dozen. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Jan. 18.

NEW GREEK GRAMMAR.

JUST Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 47 Washington street, A Grammar of the Greek Language, for the use of learners. In one vol. 12mo.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Theodore D. Woolsey, professor of Greek in Yale College, in which institution the work has been adopted.

"Having examined with considerable attention the Grammar prepared by Mr. Sophocles, I have no hesitation in recommending it as a judicious, well conceived, thorough and logical work; one which if mastered by the student, will admirably tend to initiate him into the knowledge of the Greek language, as we find it in our extant authors. The parts seem well suited in respect to length to each other, and there is a decided spirit of unity pervading the work. In the first part I was struck with the happy manner in which the laws of euphony are laid down, by which so many seeming anomalies are explained. In the second part the tables of anomalies are excellent; and those of second artists and second perfects appear in a grammar, I believe, for the first time. The syntax too is equally happy, and the author's translations of the examples under the rules are as good as any I have ever seen. On the whole, I know of no elementary grammar, which fulfils the demands, made by the present state of the science, more completely, than does that of Mr. Sophocles, in all essential respects."

Yale College, Oct. 15, 1839. Jan. 18.

FEMALE SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY.

FEMALE Scripture Biography, including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women, by Francis Augustus Cox, D. D., L. L. D. In 2 vols. 16mo.—embellished with 4 beautiful Vignettes.

Contents Vol. 1.—Preface—History of Eve—Sarah—Hagar—Lot's wife—Rebekah—Mirriam—Naomi—Orpah—Ruth—Deborah—Manoah's wife—Hannah—Abigail—The Queen of Sheba—The Shunamite—Esther.

Vol. 2.—Essay, on what Christianity has done for Women—The Virgin Mary—Elizabeth—Anna—The Woman of Samaria—The Woman who was a Sinner—The Syrophenecian—Martha—Mary—The Poor Widow—Sapphira—Dorcas—Lydia. Among many favorable notices of the press, the following are a specimen.

This work, which is comprised in two volumes, of about 400 pages each, we have examined with a high degree of satisfaction, and can cheerfully recommend it as a most acceptable offering to the pious of every denomination, but especially to pious young females.—*Boston Recorder.*

We have examined with great delight this valuable and interesting work. It must be universally popular. To the mothers and daughters in Israel, this volume will be a most acceptable offering; containing, as they do, the recorded lives of almost all their own sex who are distinguished on the sacred page—from the mother of mankind downward to the mother of Christ, and embodying lessons of wisdom and warning to guide under all the various trials and temptations of life. It contains a great deal of useful learning, interwoven with its narratives, thus making history appear in its loveliest light;—the handmaid of religion. The essay at the commencement of the second volume, attracted our particular attention. It exhibits the blessed effects which Christianity has produced on the condition of females, and by a glance at the situation of the sex in almost all ancient and modern nations, where the Bible has exerted but small influence, most strikingly manifests the advantage woman has derived from the promulgation of Scripture sentiments. The lover of scriptural knowledge; the admirer of valuable and interesting reading; the father or mother who would guide their daughter's footsteps in the right way, have all reason to rejoice in the publication of these little volumes.—*Christian Watchman.*

Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street. Jan. 18.

PROSPECTUS

of the Mentor and Fireside Review,

TO be Published Monthly, by John S. Taylor, Theological Bookseller, Brick Church Chapel, under the supervision of Rev. E. G. Smith, Late Editor of the Quarterly Christian Spectator.

The work to consist, monthly, of 36 pages, super royal duodecimo, printed on good paper, with a handsome cover ornamented by an original wood cut.

Price—One Dollar, per annum, payable in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed six months.

The first number will be issued before the close of January.

The object of this work is indicated by its title. It is not to be controversial in its character. Its materials, partly original and partly selected, will be chosen with reference to its bearing on the properties of life, and especially, that it may aid in promoting the cause of virtue and religion. The parent, the Sabbath school teacher, and the daily instructor, it is hoped, may find it no unapt auxiliary to them in their various departments of education. Home, with its sweet and gentle influences, will occupy a large share of our attention. Whatever may aid in developing and directing aright the young mind; whatever may help to secure an elevated standard of moral taste and literary acquisition, or may render the family circle a happy abode of love and tranquility, and diffuse a cheerful and active piety, will come within the scope of our proposed labors.

In the portion devoted to brief notices of new publications, it is intended to give a fair estimate of their merits, and to commend or censure according to Christian principles.

Within the limits prescribed us each month, we hope to cull and bind together many a flower of perennial beauty and fragrance, to proffer those fruits of the season which are adapted to the taste of the young or old, and thus, by an attractive display of our stores, also to beguile our little friends of many a half hour which might otherwise perhaps be given to folly and to sin.

Should this be our privilege, we shall rejoice to be employed in this humble, yet important, ministry of good.

Those who become responsible for five copies, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. JOHN S. TAYLOR,

New-York, Jan. 18, 1839. 3w. *Publisher.*

AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.

Second Series.

DEVOTED to Biblical and General Literature, Theological Discussion, the History of Theological Opinions, etc. Conducted by Absalom Peters, D. D.

The American Biblical Repository is issued simultaneously in New-York, Boston and Cincinnati. The central place of publication is at the Bookstore of Gould & Newman, corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets, New-York. It is issued in quarterly Nos. of 250 pages, making two volumes annually of 500 pages each, the first No. for each year being issued on the first of January. The price per annum is Five Dollars in advance. The paper, style of execution, etc., are of a superior description.

The former series of this periodical, embracing twelve volumes, has acquired a character for substantial worth, among Christian and Biblical scholars both in this country and in Europe, which is not surpassed by that of any other in our language. It was commenced, by Professor Robinson, then of Andover, in 1831, and was conducted by him until January, 1835, when its plan was enlarged by combining with it that of the "American Quarterly Observer." The work thus enlarged was conducted by Professor B. B. Edwards, until January, 1838. It then passed into the hands of the present editor, who has since become a proprietor of the work, and having recently purchased the subscription list of the "Quarterly Christian Spectator," heretofore published in New Haven, has merged that respectable publication also in the Repository.

The object of all these arrangements has been to concentrate in one publication the largest possible amount of talent and patronage, and thus to augment the usefulness of the periodical press, by producing a work truly American, as well as Biblical and Orthodox, an honor to our country no less than to the cause of literature and religion. The experience of this publication hitherto, and the ample facilities possessed by the present editor, are such as to encourage the highest expectations in this respect. He is assured of the contributions of many of the principal writers in the United States, and of occasional communications from foreign lands, and will endeavor not only to maintain the high character to which the work has been advanced by the labors of his learned predecessors, but also to increase the variety and permanent usefulness of its instructions. It will be composed principally of original articles of permanent value. Its literature as well as its theology is designed to be distinctively Biblical and Christian.

The publication of the "Christian Spectator" having been discontinued, it is expected that many of the learned and able writers, who have heretofore sustained the high character of that periodical, will hereafter enrich the pages of the Repository. It is hoped also that the subscribers to the former will generally transfer their patronage to the latter.

It is deemed unnecessary to burden the reader with the numerous recommendations of this work, which have appeared in other periodicals and papers, and which have been received from clergymen and other literary gentlemen in this country and also in Europe, where a large number of copies are taken. Proposition to Subscribers.

For the convenience of new subscribers, as well as to give such enlargement and modification to the plan of the work, (not affecting its essential character,) as have been suggested by the above arrangement and other considerations of support and usefulness, a second series of the Repository has been commenced, January, 1839. This, without destroying the continuity of the work to such as have taken it from the beginning, will afford a convenient starting point for subscribers who wish to take it hereafter, but do not possess the means of procuring the previous volumes.

☞ To obviate all objections on account of the expense of the work to distant subscribers, and to place it within the reach of intelligent individuals and families of limited means, in all parts of the country, the proprietors submit the following proposition, viz:

To each subscriber wishing to receive the work by mail, and who will forward five dollars in advance, postage paid, the numbers will be promptly sent, postage paid by the proprietors. And at whatever time during the year five dollars shall be received from a subscriber, the subsequent Nos. for the year shall be sent, postage paid as above.

This offer, if accepted, will save to each subscriber, receiving the work by mail, during the year, at a distance less than 100 miles, one dollar or more, and at a distance of more than 100 miles, nearly two dollars.

So large an allowance cannot long be continued, unless it shall result in a corresponding increase of subscribers. The proposition is made for the current year, however, with the confident expectation that its liberality will be appreciated, that many who might otherwise feel unable to possess the work, will embrace these peculiarly favorable terms, and that thus an amount of patronage will be received which will enable the proprietors to sustain the enormous tax imposed upon the transmission of periodicals, by our existing post-office laws, and to continue to furnish the Repository to its most distant readers, as cheap as to city subscribers.

N. B.—Letters concerning the Repository, the names of subscribers, &c., may be addressed to Mr. Josiah Adams, General Agent, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New-York, or to the Editor, at the same place. 8t. Jan. 18.

Poetry.

From the Christian Statesman.

ON SEEING A TABLE, MADE OF WOOD, FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

Hail, sacred relic!—Can it be
Judea's suns have nurtur'd thee?
Say, didst thou rear a verdant crest,
And spread in branches bold and fair;
Upon that mountain's hallow'd breast,
Where erst my Saviour knelt in prayer?

Borne on, by Fancy's swelling tide,
Deep visions o'er thee, seem to glide,
Methinks, upon thy polished brow,
The pilgrim kiss might be forgiven,
Or low, the meek enthusiast bow
Before thee, as a shrine from Heaven.

Oh thou,—whose table here below
At thy last supper held a foe,
Teach us a sleepless watch to set,
From every traitorous sin to flee,
And by thy prayer on Olivet
Protect us, when we fly to thee.

Hartford, Conn. L. H. S.

Discussion.

For the Boston Recorder.

TO REV. RALPH EMERSON, D. D.

In your remarks upon what I said in one of my letters respecting the "apathy on the subject of slavery at the north," you think it highly absurd to suppose there can be any such thing. You adduce the fact that the southern & eastern States have "swept slavery, root and branch from their own soil." Suppose this act to have been the result of hatred to the system, has there not been time enough since for the people of the north to grow indifferent to the continuance of the evil among the people of the south? "Apathy," you ask in astonishment, "among pious men who are sending their prayers to heaven and their alms to the ends of the earth, to free Africa and the world from temporal and eternal bondage. We must have strong positive evidence to support such a paradox." I ask you Sir, if there are none among the slaveholders at the south, "who send up their prayers to heaven and their alms to the ends of the earth," for the same benevolent object, and are they too to be numbered among the haters of their own system of slavery? Is the fact that they pray for the conversion of the heathen in India, and contribute to the funds of the Foreign Missionary Society to send the gospel to them, evidence, such as you demand, that they are willing to "let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke? Indeed, Sir, "we must have strong positive evidence to support such a paradox." I still believe as I said, that there has been a great indifference in the minds of good men at the north in reference to the evil of slavery in our country. There is a great indifference to the subject still, although it is fast wearing away. The rapid increase of abolitionists within the last year, proves the last assertion, whatever you may think of the former. Often and I happen to converse with different classes of persons. A great number of good men, have acknowledged to me that they had not felt any special interest on this subject until within a short period. And how long is it, since the lecturers on slavery labored hard to convince men at the north, that they have *something* to do with this subject, when it was boldly asserted by hundreds and thousands, that it was a matter with which the north had no concern. I know not where you can have been for the last four years, not to have known that not only a great *indifference* towards this subject existed in the minds of good men here, but also that a strong pro-slavery spirit existed here, and has been manifested by another class. In the close of your third communication, in the Recorder of December 14, you say, "I can, then, in view of the whole subject, see no work for these northern abolition societies to perform which will not be done much better and sooner without them." It is a popular mistake of our age, though a very natural one for us to run into, after the glorious tide of successful experiment we have had, that every sort of good thing can best be performed by associated action—by voluntary societies." And I cannot resist the conviction, that the increase, if not the very existence of our present abolition societies, is chiefly owing to the *indiscriminate* application of a principle, so sound in itself, and so efficient in things to which it is properly applied." You are not prepared to go against "all associated action," except what can be done by churches, as some other anti-abolitionists have done. You do not wish to see our Bible, Missionary, Tract and Education Societies all disbanded and the whole charities of the Christian world left to fluctuate in a fortuitous course. You will not admit that there is any analogy between the "associated action" which has been doing so much for the cause of temperance, and that which has been established for the benefit of the slave. "The principle," you say, "is sound in itself and efficient in things to which it is *properly* applied." Your objection to the application of "this sound principle" to the cause of abolition, as an exception to everything else that pertains to the system of benevolent action reminds me of the story of the French cook, who was about to prepare a sumptuous dinner for a company of distinguished guests. He went out to his poultry yard and summoned all his feathered tribe. "My dear animals," said he, "I wish you would tell me with what sauce I shall dress you to-day." A smart young cock stepped forward and said, 'we do not wish to be eaten Sir.' "Stop Sir," said the cook, "you are out of order; you do not speak to the point." The objections which you urge against "associated action" in reference to abolition, have been carried much further by other opposers; and they are already working mischief in the community by diminishing the contributions to the great societies, which are doing so much to send the gospel to the heathen and to prepare the way for "the coming of the Lord." The mass of mankind have not such clear and discriminating minds as you possess. They cannot see why the application of this "sound principle," "of doing things by associated action—by voluntary societies," should be proper in one case and not in another. Often do I hear of objectors taking your ground, when solicited to contribute to benevolent societies or to take an active part in their cause. 'Where is the use say they of all this bustle and parade? Some ministers are opposed to *benevolent societies*.' They think that the churches ought to do all this work, and that great evils have resulted from multiplying societies. And if I do not misapprehend the nature of that spirit which exists in the bosoms of most men, a free and liberal use will be made of your own language in the following sentence, "it is a popular mistake of our age, that every sort of good thing can best be performed by associated action—by voluntary societies." Ministers, especially those who occupy high places in Zion, should be extremely careful, lest in their zeal to stop the progress of abolition, they put weapons into the hands of the enemies of the Lord to thrust at his cause. I believe, however, that God will overrule even the opposition of ministers to the "associated action" of abolitionists, to bring about that great object which is so desirable to every philanthropist, the emancipation of the slaves in our country. I will not repeat what I have already said on this subject. I am ready to admit that some things have been said by abolitionists which were calculated to excite angry feelings in the bosoms of those who disapprove of their proceedings. But are they the only sinners in this matter? Can all their opposers wash their hands in innocence? Do all good men, and good ministers feel exactly as they could desire, when they read, and talk and write about the abolitionists? I think it is more important for us "to keep our own hearts in the love of God" and in the spirit of kindness, than to find fault with others. Let us take care that we do not cherish the spirit which says, "no doubt ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you." Whether the abolitionists or their opposers have most of this, I will not undertake to decide. But inasmuch as there will probably continue to be difference of opinion on this subject for a considerable period, it is of immense importance that both sides endeavor "to preserve the unity of the spirit, in the bonds of peace." Let us ever endeavor to avoid the use of angry words that stir up strife. I have not, to my knowledge, "spoke evil of dignities" who think differently from me upon this subject. Neither can I be accused, with any fairness, of making abolition "*the all absorbing subject*," in my intercourse with my own people or with my brethren in the ministry. I am not conscious of entertaining any unpleasant feelings towards those who differ from me. The last part of your letter in which you bring such heavy charges against me, and in which you insinuate, in a style not to be misunderstood, that the ministers who take a conspicuous part in discussing this great *moral* subject, are the authors of all the evils in the churches, which you so feelingly portray, shall be replied to in a future communication. And in the mean time may I request you, candidly to review what you have there said, and see if your Christian affections do not induce you to admit, that you have done us a serious injury in placing us before our churches in such a light. But I will not anticipate the extended examination which I intend to give it. I hope and pray that I may not depart from that courtesy which I owe you as a distinguished officer in one of the noblest institutions of modern times, or from the genuine spirit of Christian love which I entertain for you as a brother "beloved in the Lord." Yours affectionately, S. Osgood.

Education.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.--NO. XI.

Infant Education.

It is not less interesting than it is sometimes amusing, to observe how many things young housekeepers intend to do in better style than their fathers and mothers did before them. They may find, to be sure, some ten or twenty years hence, that they were quite too sanguine; but it is better to err on this hand than the other. "I would not give a copper" for a young couple, just setting out in life, who do not intend to show their friends how *well* some things can be done: for if they aim not at a higher mark than is ordinarily reached, they will be almost certain to fall below mediocrity. Former is a very common mistake, however, in regard to infant education, which ought to be guarded against, as extremely injurious in its ultimate effects. The prevailing notion is, that the earlier you can learn a child to read, the better. Parents want to ascertain before the third year, whether they have not a genius to rival Newton or a Pascal in miniature? And what a pity that its mind should be left to slumber a year or two longer, when it might so easily be waked up at once, to enter upon its high career of improvement!

In this view of the subject, it is obvious how difficult a task it must be, to persuade parents to let their sprightly little darling alone, till the rain and the sunshine have opened the bud and prepared the way for moral culture. Had some older friend said to us, some four and twenty years ago, when we were arranging our lettered blocks, and showing our Reuben or Simeon, that least spells bat, "You are quite too early for the advantage and safety of your child, you had better leave the little fellow to his cob-houses and his antics till nature has had time to do her part;" I fear we should have taken the advice, believing it to be a loss of precious time to withhold instruction a single week, after the child is capable of receiving it. But the common idea, that if the child is unquestionably a prodigy, and so therefore, a sure property in its third or fourth year, it is, as a matter of course, so much clear gain, is perfectly fallacious. It is not at all certain, that he will be more forward at *twelve*, than he would have been, had you postponed teaching him the alphabet two years longer; and whether he will know so much as a child who sees not a word at *five*. It will be found, I am persuaded, that there is a freshness and a vigor in the minds of late-taught children, which you can seldom find after a precocious and hard-tasked infancy. Most certainly, where the child is unreasonably pushed forward, it is a terrible repression, rather than excitement is called for; no time is lost, in waiting patiently for the more effectual development of its powers. The growth of some minds, like that of some plants, is very slow. Were I to find a child, of fair promise in other respects, disinclined to give its attention to the simplest rudiments of learning, even up to the age of six or seven, I should by no means despair of seeing him a fine scholar at twenty, and a distinguished professor at forty.

In fine, I am strongly impressed with the belief, that a great many children are actually injured, in the forming period of life, by being urged forward too fast; and as for the great majority, that they learn to read and to do their sums as well before they are five years old, would ultimately surpass, both in strength and copiousness of mind, those infants that are pushed on to the task of book-learning two or three years earlier. I have no doubt that ten of the latter class are seriously injured, both in body and mind, by taxing the brain too early, where one of the former suffers in consequence of not commencing early enough. I agree however, with the profound author of "Home Education," that the danger lies, not so much in the mental effort which it costs an infant to learn to read, as in the taste for reading, which is likely to be prematurely developed, and to be whetted into a morbid appetite. It is the eager poring over story books at an untimely age, and so pampering of the imagination, as to unfit it for sober reasoning, until it pales the little cheek of its fulness and its color. And whoever has not observed how difficult it is to restrain an infant, and keep it within the bounds of safety, when once it has taken a craving for intellectual stimulants which gain the ascendancy over its interest in the play and prattle to which nature prompts it? So much complacency are parents apt to feel in their early little prodigies, and in their surprising skill and success in this hot-bed culture, that it requires no more than an ordinary share of firmness and intelligence, to resist the temptation of making boast that a smart child of three or four years can read well. The less the pressure, however, if the parents will only hold him in check, while other parents are urging on their nonpareils to leave him little behind. But the slower and the surer, the better and safer for the child.

"Is there nothing, then, for us to do, during the first five or six years," you will ask, "but to feed and clothe our children, and see that they are as vigorous and healthy little animals as possible?" Certainly there is a great deal that you can do to mould their social and moral characters, and to stimulate their most attractive forms. Children give indubitable proofs, in very early infancy, that they are social beings. They take great pleasure in seeing and playing with other children. They love those who take care of them, and show an interest as well in their persons as in their infantile gambols. It is astonishing how soon they learn to distinguish all the kindly emotions, in the countenances of parents and brothers and sisters. But it does not follow, because God has given them a social nature, which begins to develope itself almost as soon as they are born, that it will put on the most lovely forms without early cultivation. It is in the nursery, as in your gardens. Weeds will spring up fast enough, without a drop from your brow to water them; but no useful plant will grow without care and culture. The social affections, in like manner, will spring up of themselves in the infant's bosom astonishingly early, if they are not guided into the right channels, and made to circulate freely. As love begets love, in all the subsequent periods of life, so does it from the cradle. Allowing, as we must, that some children are naturally more gentle and affectionate than others, still the most kindly developements will be such as are cherished, while those that are tardy and unkindly, call for unwearied assiduity. The infant mind is a highly polished mirror, reflecting the image of every smile and every frown—of every tender and every ill-natured emotion, with perfect exactness. Let a child enjoy the caresses of the whole family, during the tenderest period of its existence; let it hear none but the soft voices of affection, and behold nothing but love and good will in every countenance; let the corresponding emotions in its little heart be always cherished, and the opposite feelings always repressed, and who will pretend that very important advances might be made in its social education, long before its mind can be tasked with regular lessons?

The *moral faculty* is also very early developed, much earlier than you can teach your child letters, either with advantage or safety. As soon as the infant can be made to understand what its mother approves and disapproves, it is a proper subject of moral influence. This influence will, of course, be very feeble at first; but it will, if judiciously employed, gain strength every day. The child will *begin* to perceive the difference between right and wrong, in many cases before the end of the second year, and always before the end of the third—I mean, if its parents do their duty. In a year or two more, the distinction will become so clear, that they will be able to apply it in a thousand practical forms, as the cases of right and wrong shall daily occur; and by pursuing a judicious and steady hand, very considerable progress may be made in this branch of education, before one letter of the alphabet can be distinguished from another. Indeed, though it may seem quite visionary, I am strongly inclined to believe that infants have a kind of moral instinct, which stands in the place of reason, and which is nothing less than the "law of the Lord," written upon their hearts—in other words, that there is an innate feeling of moral distinctions, which invites congenial culture, almost from the birth, and which, if not early blunted by adverse influences, both internal and external. If so, here is an additional motive for the early commencement of moral education.

Nor, if I am right in wishing to give the infant's brain a year or two more to grow than is commonly allowed, before any traces of letters are drawn upon it, does it follow at all that no kind of intellectual culture should be attempted. On the contrary, there is probably no period of life when it can be used to better advantage. Few are aware how much is to be done and to be learned, before we come to the A B C. What I am now going to suggest, will provoke a smile, I dare say; but I can hardly agree with Dr. Thomas Brown, who intimates from the intellectual philosophy that all we can derive from other sources, I strongly suspect, that the mind is never more active than it is from the third to the fifth or sixth year. An infant's world of thought, compared with that of a well-educated adult, must of course be very small, but within its limited range, for a just as far, as its range were a thousand times wider. So spontaneous is muscular action in young children, as the common remark is, that they are never still from morning to night? And why should not their minds illustrate perpetual motion; as well as their bodies? It is true that the latter come under the cognizance of our senses, and the former do not. We look at the infant in its mother's arms, when its eye is immoveably fixed upon the blaze of a candle; or when, a little older, it springs, as if it would leap out of its skin, to catch the beautiful object. It is little mind asleep, or is it as wide awake and as busy as that of the father who is tossing it? Who has not a hundred times noticed how exceedingly busy infants are in their solitary plays? Alone, how they will make themselves with their toys, and broken crockery, and sand heaps, and mud ovens; and how they will talk to themselves by the hour together, with as much apparent interest and earnestness, as their parents pursue any of their graver avocations; and are they all this time thinking of nothing, learning nothing? Do they ever acquire knowledge faster?

Consider how much an infant has to learn, and has actually learned, in four or five years, without any apparent effort, or the least direct assistance from others. It learns to see—that is, to measure magnitudes and distances by the eye; which even in a grown adult, would require a long course of experience; it learns to hear—that is, to judge of the direction from which sound comes, and of distances too, with surprising facility. It learns the size and shape of a thousand objects by handling them. It learns to distinguish the countenances and voices of all the persons whom it sees often, however great the number. It learns the names and uses of almost every thing in the house, and of a vast number of animals and plants, and gets a great variety of practical knowledge. It learns to speak one or two languages, (provided it daily hears them spoken,) so as to distinguish person, number, gender and case; the present, past, and future tenses, and nearly the whole range of grammar besides, with the aid of many thousand words. It learns to converse in them all, in very simple sentences, with considerable ease and propriety, as it respects articulation, cadence, accent, emphasis, &c. In the meantime, it is spontaneously treasuring up this mass of useful knowledge, you can teach it a great variety of other things, such as hymns, prayers, catechisms, and scraps of sacred history, with more success than it was at the same time learning nothing else. Surely, then, every parent can find enough to do, in furthering the education of his children, without teaching them letters before they are five years old. And if he is not satisfied with the surprising acquisitions which they make during the period of their infancy.

Miscellany.

The following is from the N. H. Baptist Register. Will not many a professed disciple's cheek tingle with shame on reading it?

"Your Brethren were not there."—A few years since a Baptist Clergyman, visiting in New Hampshire, was accosted by a gentleman, who addressed him by name. The clergyman inquired of him how he addressed him, as he had no acquaintance. The gentleman replied, 'You preached at ——, I attended your meeting Sabbath morning, and I heard you preach.' 'Ah,' said the clergyman, 'and did you see any of my brethren at meeting?' 'No,' was the answer; 'I heard them near Boston, and was to meet with them, as I went there that forenoon. When meeting closed I looked round to see if I could find some one of the brethren, but as I left the meeting-house, and conversation commenced between one and another, it was all about the weather, and crops, and business—but nothing about the prosperity of Zion; such I supposed were not professors, and finally concluded your brethren could not be there. In the afternoon I went to the African church in Boston, and heard the excellent Br. Paul preach an animating discourse, and in leaving the house I found his brethren were out of meeting; one soon addressed another, 'Brudder, do you lub de Lord Jesus Christ?'—it's been a glorious meeting to my soul.'

Deceitful Riches.—Usually, when a worldling is dead, we ask how rich he died? Oh, (say many) he died rich, he hath left a great estate.

Alas! the poor man has slept his sleep, lost his dream, and now he awakes, he finds nothing in his hand. Where lies his golden heap? Only the rust of that heap is gone to witness against him; his mansion fails him; only the unrighteousness of it follows him; others have the use of it; only the abuse of it he carries to judgment with him; he hath made his friends, (as we say,) but he hath undone himself; we may say that he hath left much behind him, but that I may justly write this motto upon every bag—"This is the price of blood." Shall I then treasure up the price of blood? No. Christ hath purchased that and paid me for better, what I have, and that need not, Christ shall have, in his members that need, even as he needs, and have. So the transitory creatures, when they shall melt away, shall not carry me with them; but when I shall pass away I shall carry them with me.—*Lucas' Divine Breathings.*

Sin.—Sin formed the volcano, the earthquake, the hurricane, the pestilence which mows down the population of cities and empires! Sin inflicts every pang! Sin nerves every death-throe! Sin weaves every shroud! Sin shapes every coffin! Sin digs every grave! Sin writes every epitaph! Sin sculptures every monument! Sin feeds every worm! The whole sum and waste of creation that are gone, and the waste and havoc of centuries yet to come, all reverberate in one awful voice, "Death hath passed upon all men, for that all have sinned!"—*Rev. J. Parsons.*

A Brahmin crushed with a stone the microscope that first showed him living things amongst the vegetables of his daily food. The spirit of the Brahmin still lives in the Christendom. The bad principles of our nature are not bounded by *caste* or climate, and men are still to be found who, if not restrained by the wise and humane laws of their country, would try to stifle by personal violence and crush by brute force, every truth not hatched among their own conceits, and confined within the narrow fancies of their ignorance.

[*Professor Sedgwick.*

Scripture.—The pages of Scripture, like the productions of nature, will not only endure the test, but improve upon the trial. The application of the microscope to the one, and repeated meditation on the other, are sure to display new beauties, and present us with higher attractives. When you experience in your soul the happy energy of the Scriptures, every attempt to stagger your belief, or withdraw your veneration from the Bible, will be like an attempt to shatter the rock in pieces with a bubble, or to pierce the adamant with a feather.—*Harvey.*

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Peace of Europe.—By the last advices from Europe, the Russian government seemed to be making active preparations for war. A levy of from 80 to 120,000 troops was ordered for 1839, including an immense body of cavalry. Vast magazines of provisions and material of war were also in process of formation.

It is also stated that an Austrian army of observation, to consist of 80,000 men, would be immediately formed in Galicia.

The Russian government has issued new Polish treasury obligations to the amount of thirty-five millions of florins, without giving any previous notice to the commercial world. This measure, so little in favor the idea that Russia has some scheme in agitation for which she is preparing the means.

The Courrier Francais mentions that the Minister of Marine had transmitted instructions to Rochefort, to fit out three ships of war, prepared to sail in two months; destination a mystery, and had excited some attention. The officers were waiting their instructions.

An Antwerp paper states, that Prussia speaks of an army of occupation for Belgium, to bring about the immediate acceptance of the 24 articles. Russia will remain at peace. The French cabinet, finding itself in this perplexed situation, hastened to address itself to England, to ask if France could depend on the assistance of England, in case of the occupation of Belgium by Prussia. The answer was evasive, and no assistance was promised. It was determined by the French cabinet to form an army of observation of 30,000 men on the northern frontier, to watch the movements of Prussians.

An East India paper says the very existence of the British dominions in India depends on the augmentation of the army. The whole northern frontier is disturbed, and the whole aspect of affairs is ominous. Intercepted papers establish the fact of several native princes being engaged in intrigues with Russia to overthrow the British power in India. Spears and sabres were bristling and flashing along the frontier.

Five vessels were lost in a tremendous gale off the coast of Essex, in the latter end of November. Loss estimated at £15,000. Crews saved. The St. Patrick steamer, plying between Liverpool and Waterford, was wrecked, Nov. 27th, off the Hook light; vessel totally lost; passengers and crew saved. The ship Juno, Capt. Carson, was also totally lost on the northeast coast of Ireland.

An interesting experiment was about to be tried on the ship Maria, captain Black, of London, in the East India trade. Two locomotive engines with machinery of 10 horse power, were put on board for the purpose of propelling the vessel in calm weather by means of paddles which were stowed in the ship, and are to be fitted up when required. The engines worked at pleasure. The vessel is 500 tons burthen, and the machinery occupies a space of only 20 feet in length by 6 feet in width, and the engines consume about three tons of coal per day.

Addresses to Lord Durham on arriving in England. The addresses declared their approbation of his government in Canada. In his answer Lord Durham has declared his purpose to make in Parliament a representation of facts wholly unknown in England, and disclosures of which the English people have no conception;" and he declared that he will fearlessly demand from the Legislature that justice which neither they nor the people will refuse to a public servant who has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties committed to him, and left his honor unchanged and unchangeable.

During the heavy gales on the English coast, during the latter part of November, upward of *one hundred* lives were lost on the Dorsetshire coast, between the ports of Bridgeport and Weymouth. The lighthouse, and part of the pier at Ardglass, in the Bay of Dundrum, worth about £2,000, were destroyed by the violence of the storm.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Mormons.—The latest advices from Missouri, state that about thirty of the Mormons have been examined at the Court in Richmond, and have been discharged. About thirty more are still in custody, on charges of arson, burglary, robbery, larceny, &c.

From all accounts which we have received, relative to this war, we are convinced that the Mormons, so far as they are concerned with the late disturbances in Missouri, have been "more sinned against than sinning." They were driven from the soil so dearly bought by the inhabitants of the towns adjoining them, and by acts of scorn and abuse, which have no counterpart in the history of our country, were at last and excited to desperation, and provoked to retaliate on their oppressors. If the history of the Mormon war could be truly told, we should hear a tale of wrongs inflicted on these deluded people, which should make a Christian blush for his heart. But the Mormons have no newspapers established among them to circulate through the land, and counteract the false impressions which have been made in the minds of the public. The papers from which we glean all the intelligence we have, respecting the late disturbances in Missouri, are evidently strongly imbued with prejudice and hatred against this fanatical sect, and we cannot expect the Mormons can expect nothing like justice at their hands.—*Mer. Journal.*

Fire at Richmond.—The Eagle Hotel, situated on Main street, in the centre of the city, is burnt entire, and is a heap of ruins; the stables are partially burned and injured by the falling walls. The original cost of the Eagle building was $120,000; its age and imperfect structure estimated below that sum. There was a net insurance upon it of about $25,000. It was owned by Messrs. Isham Puckett, of our city, and Abner Robinson of Louisiana. The furniture owned by Mr. Mosby, which is estimated at about $60,000. The house was kept by Mr. H. W. Mauck, whose loss is $16,000—not a cent insured. Mr. M. also lost $9,000 worth of bonds, the most of which it is hoped we may be able to get paid.

The flames spread with such rapidity, that nothing was saved; and Mr. M. had barely time to rescue his family—his wife, who was unfortunately confined by illness in bed, &c., and her exposure was very hazardous. There were about 70 lodgers, 40 of whom came to town on Saturday evening. They all escaped unhurt, but we are sorry to learn that nearly all lost all of it lost.—*Richmond Compiler.*

There was imported into Boston during the year 1838, the following gallons of spirits and wine:—Rum, 133,904 gallons; brandy, 73,802 gallons; gin, 157,964 gallons; whiskey, 421 gallons; cordial, 24 gallons; wine of different kinds, 396,198 gallons. The importations during the year 1837, were:—Rum, 100,928 gallons; brandy, 73,892 gallons; gin, 118,427 gallons; whiskey, 404 gallons, wine of different kinds, 408,391 gallons.—*Post.*

Distressing Accident.—A few days since an interesting child, about five years old, of Joseph Curtis, residing in Chelsea street in Charlestown, while playing with some children in a room of a neighbor, was accidentally run against a cylinder stove, heated with anthracite coal, and before it could be taken off, it was so severely burned on the neck and chest that it died on Friday.—*Ib.*

The town of Lynn, with a commendable spirit worthy of imitation, voted at their adjourned meeting in November, to establish a high school. A portion of the monies paid into the Treasury of any town for the purpose, to be ordered in a manner better calculated to benefit the population than by procuring.—*Mer. Journal.*

The Art of Printing was introduced into the United States from Europe exactly two hundred years ago this month. Thomas, in his History of Printing, makes the following entry: 'In January, 1639, printing was first performed in Cambridge; in that part of North America which extends from the Gulph of Mexico to the Frozen Ocean'

Unfortunate Result of Heroism in a Child.—The New York Journal of Commerce relates an interesting incident which occurred a few days since in that city. Ann Collins, a child only five years old, with two younger children were playing, and an infant lying in bed. One of the younger children got hold of some locofoco matches, and while playing with them, rubbed them against the bed clothes, which caused the matches to burn, and the bed clothes caught fire, and were instantaneously in a blaze. The shrieking effect of the flames was of course felt by the infant in bed, and caused it to scream, and the heroic little Ann regardless of her own safety rushed to the bed, caught hold of the infant, and succeeded in placing it on the floor beyond the reach of the fire. But in doing so, the poor child got dreadfully burned herself, and some persons who heard the childrens' screams ran into the room, and found her lying on the floor writhing in the greatest agony. Medical assistance was procured for her as speedily as possible, and when her sufferings were somewhat assuaged she told her mother how she came to be so burned, that she had got so fatally burned, and after lingering a few days, she died.—*Transcript.*

The Transcript states that on Sunday, a sensible clergyman in a neighboring town, improved the opportunity of its being the last of the *old* year, to enforce certain moral precepts for the *new*. He told his flock that they ought, immediately to pay all their small bills, and particularly their *newspaper bills*.

There is a stocking factory in Portsmouth, N. H. in which 1200 pairs of hose are made in a week. It gives employment to 70 hands—and will employ in the spring probably over 200. It is propelled for a part of the time by water, and then finally by steam.

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

Applications for admission to this Institution the ensuing year, commencing Oct. next, may be addressed to Miss Mary Lyon, or to the Secretary. In ordinary cases, however, a decisive reply will be delayed till the first of March, when the number for the next year will be made out, unless a special request be made or recommended for urgent cases of later application. Till the number for the next year is made out, applicants are not expected to commence their studies, though about 90 pupils can be accommodated. In the meantime, it is not expected that the number of applicants for the next year will be repeated, if the candidates for admission will be prepared for the required examination.

Terms of admission, and other particulars will be found in an Appendix to the Catalogue, which will be forwarded to those who may desire it.

The prosperity of paying postage on communications will be obvious to all who see. J. D. CONDIT, *Secretary.*

South Hadley, Mass. Nov. 30, 1838. 8w.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.

A Clergyman residing in Kingston, R. I. wishes to take a few boys from 8 to 12 years of age into his family, to educate. References given and required. For further information, apply to Rev. Joel Mann, No. 5 Hayward Place, Boston.

American Biblical Repository—*New Series.*

Volume First. No. 1. Whole No. 33. Devoted to Biblical and General Literature, Theological Discussion, The History of Theological Opinions, &c. Conducted by Absalom Peters, D. D.

Contents of No. 1.

Article 1. Introductory Observations, by the Editor. 2. On some of the Causes of the Corruption of Pulpit Eloquence. By Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Ct. 3. Christian Perfection, by Enoch Pond, D. D. Bangor, Me. 4. The Writings of Joseph Foster, D. D., by Rev. Daniel Butler, D. D. Dorchester, Mass. 5. Genuineness of several Texts in the Gospels—(named) by Prof. Stuart, Andover, Theol. Sem'y. 6. Some remarks on Hebrews, 12, 23, by Prof. D. H. Woodbury. 7. Campbellism, by Rev. R. W. Landis, New Haven, Ct. 8. Advantages and defects of the Social Condition in the United States of America, by Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. Lane Theol. Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. 9. The Morals of Steam. 10. Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, by Hon. Caleb Cushing, Newburyport, Mass. 11. Modern English Poets—Byron, Shelly, Wordsworth. 12. Critical Notices of Publications. 13. Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Published quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October. Price $5 per year—payable on delivery of the first number. PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Jan. 11.

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN;

Or, The Human Body. Fourth Edition—revised and stereotyped since it was published in London, For the Use of Families and Schools. By Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, author of the Young Husband, Young Wife, Young Mother, Young Man's Guide, &c.

The great difficulty of making a subject which has hitherto been regarded as so wholly scientific intelligible and interesting to the young mind, has led to the attempt of comparing the human body to a House. The FRAME—consisting of bones, muscles, tendons, &c.; the COVERING—consisting of the skin and its appendages; the APARTMENTS and FURNITURE—Nearly every one of the interior cavities and organs. The whole anatomy and physiological terms which are necessarily used, are explained, and the subject is attended with this pleasant manner, as it cannot fail to awaken in the young mind a desire for further knowledge.

The work treats, first, on the FRAME—consisting of the Anatomy and Physiology, &c. &c. This work has been re-published in London, and has been highly commended by the press in all parts of the country. Mr. I. H. Bright said of it, "It is adapted to the rising generation." Quite a number of Schools have adopted it, with the use of Dr. Reynolds' plates. It is well adapted to schools, is illustrated with many engravings.

The subject is so treated as to impart important information in Anatomy and Physiology, in a very pleasant and amusing manner. The author has the liberty of making this an important work, in regard to accuracy and practical arrangement, of the knowledge of such a plain and simple knowledge of the human body by a child is to write.—*Philadelphia Com. Gazette.*

Besides having been republished in London, the Teachers in the famous Institution of Count Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, made it the text book for the instruction of the pupils of that School, and have prepared for the pupils in French, to extend the use of it.

This Day Published by GEO. W. LIGHT, 1 Cornhill, and 126 Fulton Street, New York. 6w. Dec. 28.

THE BUD OF PROMISE;

Or, The Memoir of Eliza Darrow. "Those that seek me early shall find me."

A Blossom in the Desert, a Tale of the West.

A beautiful little volume.

Just published and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill. Jan. 11.

NEW EDITION---ENLARGED.

The Church Member's Guide. By J. A. James, A. M., Birmingham, England. Edited by J. O. Choules, A. M. A New Edition. With an Introductory Essay. By Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of the Bowdoin street Church, Boston.

No work ever published has appeared better adapted to instruct the various members of our churches in the faithful discharge of duty, than this interesting Guide. In the form of the book which is now offered, it is of a size that renders it convenient for a pocket companion. The Rev. Mr. Winslow's Introductory Essay is believed to be one of the most valuable discourses on the subject of Christian duty, and is well calculated to afford them essential aid.

Letters of congratulation on the appearance of this work, received by the Publishers from ministers and laymen in every section of the country.—A gentleman in Virginia writes, "We should also see a copy in the hands of every member of the churches in this section of the State, and in South Carolina where to circulate. It has the excellent merit of the 'Guide.' I wish every Christian to possess the Church Member's Guide."

Almost every religious periodical work has most cordially recommended its distribution in the churches.

The respected pastor of a Congregational church in the town of Mass. writes this to the Publishers:

"I was prepared, from my acquaintance with some other works of the author, to be pleased with this. I have made a part of the book which is enough to be circulated in every family in this parish. I knew the book, and took an inadequate conception of the value of the work, and I had no doubt of its usefulness; but I am satisfied beyond any book that is now in the hands of the members of the church or Christian, within so small a compass, would be so well calculated to promote the best interests of the churches of Christ and the individual members of those churches; and could devoutly wish that every Christian in our land might possess so valuable a book."

The Christian Secretary says: "The spontaneous effusion of the author's heart, in the whole of its piety, and of the usefulness of the book itself, in our land soon enjoy its benefits. Of the purpose of the truths, so far as I could be read and regard and to the churches. It is designed for the glory of Christ and the well-being of its members. Its style is peculiarly seasonable, and given to every member in the Christian community, a word of encouragement of the 'Guide,' believing that the valuable Essay by Mr. Winslow, will give it an additional value in the eyes of the public."

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, 59 Washington street. Jan. 11.

THE STAGE COACH.

Fifth Thousand. Just published by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL.

"Every tale in this volume exhibits the graphic powers of the distinguished writer, and is well calculated to impress the reader with a sense of the necessity and worth of the Temperance reformation. It deserves the widest circulation, and a wide sale."—*Journal Am. Temp. Union, Philadelphia.*

"Its lessons are of the most useful character. They are all interesting, and most of them are of a thrilling character."—*Religious Magazine.*

"The stories in this volume are all interesting in the highest degree; their tendency is good, and any one who reads will be deeply affected."—*Mercantile Journal.*

"It is written with much power, and will doubtless be read with interest."—*Boston Atlas.*

"It cannot be too universally read."—*Daily Advocate.*

"I should say it was the best of the series, only I fear it will find no favor with any of the retailers. It is a thrilling narrative throughout, and cannot fail to do good."

[*Correspondent of Mer. Journal.* Jan. 11.

McCLURE ON UNIVERSALISM,

Lectures on Ultra Universalism. By Rev. A. Wilson McClure, Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Malden, Ms. Fourth edition, enlarged.

"The irony of Mr. McClure is the most keenly incisive of all that has been used against Universalism. The book is shrewd, discriminating, and logical, and several points of view are seen. To be appreciated this work should be read. The author is evidently master of his subject, and grapples with perfect manliness, like one who is accustomed to it. It is generally considered an able work, and is well adapted to the exigency. We wish it may have an extensive circulation."

[*Boston Recorder.*

"The irony is fatally cutting; every stroke draws the life-blood. The lectures are remarkable, and convey not only very great learning, but great power of reason, and are the best antidote, without doubt, against Universalism, that we have yet seen. They cannot fail to produce a deep impression upon the minds."—*Portland Christian Mirror.*

"Mr. McClure has given us the clearest and most logical argument upon Universalism, that we have ever issued from the New England press. We consider this book as the most able one which has been issued in this country. We know of no work which could be more effectual to refute the errors of Universalism in so short compass, as these Lectures. We hope the book will be extensively read."—*Zion's Herald.*

"The present edition, which are greatly enlarged, will receive a large circulation. They are evidently the production of no ordinary mind. Its author is a man of talent; and if any one, having read it, can continue a Universalist, he must be possessed of a very strange mind, or indisposed to be convinced of the folly and inconsistency of his doctrine."—*Zion's Herald.*

Just Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. Jan. 11.

ARTHUR;

A True History, illustrating the influence of the Bible upon the character and prospects of a family. Written for the American S. S. Union, by a Mother.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

"The American Sunday School Union has lately published a little book, entitled 'Arthur,' in which is strikingly illustrated the influence of the Bible upon the Domestic Relations." The story is well conceived, and the characters are happily drawn; and it is well calculated to promote and to increase the interests of this Society. It is one of the most valuable characteristics of our literature."

From the Christian Watchman.

"This is an interesting little book. It presents the picture of a family whose whole arrangements were made on Scripture principles, is finely drawn, and the whole is well written. The happy results of such a course are seen in the conduct of all. Heads of families will find it a book which they may well lay before their children; and the children, as well as the parent, will find in the book a volume, which will be pleasing. The simple lessons, which it conveys, will be read with interest, and readily understood and practised."

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

"A sweet history indeed of a family conducted upon a most delightful principle. Every parent, young and old should read it."

From the Boston Recorder.

This is "the fiction," (in respect to the scenes so sensibly connected,) but a beautiful simplicity, which is not only free from the objection to the disguise of assumed appellations, is more successful in a religious education in love, with the different appellations, in a manner which cannot fail to please; and the lessons of instruction, beautifully blended. The commencement, progress and termination of the history are interesting and instructive; the characters are well drawn, showing the spirit and character of the persons; and the style is a model of good English: great clearness and power."

From Zion's Herald.

"Of all the books that have ever been written, the Bible should be the one most highly prized. It is unnecessary to speak of its merits. It is enough to say that in this volume the dear spirit of the Bible is exhibited in a pleasing form and written in a Mother's style. It is the happy effect of the Bible, as the guide of domestic life, should read "Arthur." Published by the American Sunday School Union, entitled Arthur, a true history, illustrating the influence of the Bible upon the domestic relations."

For sale at the Depository of the Amer. S. S. Union, and other Depository, 13 Court St. Wm. B. Tappan, Ag't Am. S. S. Union. Jan. 11.

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

Parley's Magazine is a most excellent work for Young People, at home or at school. It gives them useful information and entertainment of the best kind, in a very pleasing form; it is illustrated with beautiful engravings, and the type is clear. It is admirably calculated to promote their advancement in knowledge, by presenting their minds with interesting subjects, and while it is amusing, to instruct, and to make lessons of Peter Parley a pleasure. A volume is completed every year, and it is a volume is completed every six months, price $1 per year. It is received by all the Booksellers in the United States, and by every bookseller in the country who will order it. Subscriptions received at any of our bookstores by the agents. Send one dollar per year. The numbers as they appear at the office in every month, in numbers of 1-2 of that size, each containing 1-2 number of 16 pages. Published monthly for the N. E. States, at the office of Parley's Magazine, by the agent. Published in Boston by J. H. Francis, 128 Washington street. 6m. Aug. 17.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the continuance of the *Hardware Business*, at the old stand of the late firm of Palmer & Felt, No. 19, Merchants' Row, under the firm of JOHN C. PROCTOR & CO., and have on hand a full assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Hardware Goods*, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or credit. JOHN C. PROCTOR, HENRY D. OLIPHANT, FRANCIS WELCH.

Any unsettled claims against the late firms of PROCTOR, PALMER & FELT, and PROCTOR & FELT, will be settled by JOHN C. PROCTOR. Jan. 4.

SETH GOLDSMITH, Bookbinder,

HAS REMOVED FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE TO 81 CORNHILL, (over the Depository of the N. E. S. S. Union,) BOSTON.

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All kinds of Fancy Turning in Ivory, Wood, &c. done in the best manner. Umbrellas, &c. repaired. Jan. 4.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Franklin Insurance Company give notice that their Capital Stock is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that they have paid in, and invested according to law, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk, against

Marine Risks,

Fire,

on Buildings, Merchandise, and other Property, and on Factories in any of our Factory Buildings in the State, &c. Office, No. 44, State street, Boston. JAMES K. MILLS, President. WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary. 12w. Sept. 11, 1837.